

Hig's

The Proof

Our popularity is that we are doing the business of Atlanta. Crowded stores. Delighted buyers. Silks. Silks. Silks. A phenomenal bargain in

Fine Black Dress Silks.

Opened Friday, another lot of imported Black Silk samples—coupons of the best Lyon's makes in lengths from 9 to 16½ yards in each piece—put on sale at Remnants and sold at half price. About 123 dress lengths here in twelve styles, plain and fancy. You make an error—if you go astray if you don't see this silk slaughter.

Let us talk to you about the grandeur of our

Evening and**Wedding Costumes.**

Late arrivals places these fabrics beyond our description. Everything known to be elegant and stylish is shown here. More elegant weaves to select from than the combined stocks of this city and at prices which are most entertaining.

Silks! Silks! Silks!

Changeable and three toned street Silks, in our own confined styles, \$16.50 to \$75 per suit. In this collection we present the most perfect thing known to the trade.

82 pieces 27-inch colored Chinas, every shade is shown, at 75¢ yard. These goods were \$1 a short time since.

The highest known novelty is shown in those exquisite plaid Silk Lucerne Skirtings with velvet bodice. Very elegant; simply superb!

200 pieces colored Velvets at \$1.00 worth \$3.

42 pieces Iridescent Velvet at \$1.49, worth \$2.

32 pieces warranted waterproof black 27-inch Chinas 96c, worth \$1.50.

40 pieces 24-inch Satin Duchesse, a beauty, \$1, worth \$1.50.

22 pieces colored 24-inch figured Crepes \$1.25, worth \$2.

39 pieces colored Taffetas, all shades, 98c, worth \$1.25.

Mail Orders. We Want

2,000 mail orders for samples or goods this week. This department is under new and perfect management. A full corps of assistants to see that each order meets prompt attention.

Dress Goods.

The Dress Goods season is now fairly opened, and the wonderful novelties we are showing bring thousands of people daily to our counters. Our styles are all new and patterns confined to us, being imported direct from Paris and Germany. Your interest directs you to see what we have before purchasing.

Pattern Suits.

The very latest creations of foreign and American manufacture are displayed here. In style, tone and elegance they far surpass anything shown in Atlanta.

50 different styles suits Iridescent, Whippcord, Plaids, Stripes, Changeable Hair Lines, Illuminated Cords and Jacquard effects, imported direct from Paris. Your choice only \$25 a pattern.

48-inch French Poplins, all the leading shades, \$1.25 a yard.

Diagonal Illuminated Mixtures, 46 inches wide, \$1 a yard.

Velours Russe, a new weave, a solid ground with contrasting shades of raised cords. See it. Only 89c.

The best and only complete assortment of Broadcloths to be had in the city. Look at our \$1 number.

500 all wool Hair Line Mixtures, Diagonal Cheviots, Camel's Hair Suitings, Tufted Novelties, Iridescent effects, in fact a reproduction of a majority of the finer fabrics, offered at 50c a yard.

J.M.HIGH & Co.
IMPORTERS

Millinery.

On Monday we will display in our Millinery Parlors:

200 beautiful trimmed Hats and Bonnets, also

500 new shapes in untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, all at our popular prices.

5,000 yards fancy and plain Silk Ribbons 10c yard,

5,000 fancy Feathers, your choice 10c.

Art Department.

All new art materials.

Stamping of all kinds to order. New designs in Stamped Linens, Zephyrs, Saxony and German town Wools.

Infants' Departments complete. Leave orders for outfits.

Black Dress Goods.

Four great and tempting specials. 10 pieces B. Priestley's Black Silk Warp Henrietta will be sold at \$1.10 yard—the \$1.75 quality.

13 pieces 48-inch Bartany Cloth will be sold at \$1.49. New and elegant. This is always \$2.25 yard.

16 pieces 42-inch Surah Serge. The best value on earth at 49c. Sold everywhere at 75c.

42 pieces Lupins silk finished Twills at 74c, never shown for less than \$1 yard.

A short story on

Linens! Linens!

Tomorrow: 100 dozen of the most elegant Towels ever brought to Atlanta on sale at 25c each, worth 50c.

250 11-4 Marseilles Spreads are offered at \$1.50 each. This is a charming bargain, everywhere \$2.50.

75 pieces Red Damask pretty patterns, will be put on sale at 39c yard. First class quality and worth 99c.

200 dozen Fringed Doilies, extra value, large size. These will sell rapidly at 98c dozen, regular \$1.50 sort.

Make out your list for

Flannels! Flannels!

We have all sorts and real values at simply fascinating prices:

20 pieces genuine medicated Red Flannel at 19c, a genuine bargain, cheap at 27c yard.

50 pieces new Embroidered Flannels, a most beautiful assortment.

Blankets! Comforts!

Housekeepers be wary of so-called bargains. Here is where we sell you without an effort:

2,000 pairs of Blankets just opened.

The best Blankets for \$2.50 in Georgia.

Our \$5, \$6 and \$7.50 Blankets are money savers.

Comforts.

900 just received from the low priced ones up to the silk lined Eiderdowns and at our regular winning prices.

Cloaks, Suits,**Wraps, Mantels.**

New line fancy Silk Waists, \$7.50 to \$15 each.

An elegant lot of Silk Waists at \$5.90.

Scotch Mixtures in Reefer and Blouse Suits, \$17.50 to \$25.

The best Reefer Suit in fine Serge at \$12.50.

Fton Suits, beauties, too, at \$19.95.

Norfolk Suits, lined throughout, \$12.50, worth \$20.

Blazer Suits, favorite winners, at \$5, worth \$7.50.

Misses' Gretchens, in plaids at \$3.75, worth \$5.

Children's pretty, stylish Gretchens at \$2.50.

Misses' light weight Cape Cloaks at \$10, worth \$20.

An enormous stock of Clay Diagonals, Kersey and Broadcloth JACKETS, best tailor made, from \$10 each up to \$50.

Visit Our Cloak Room Tomorrow.

BARGAINS UNPRECEDENTED! PRICES THAT RULE THE TRADING MASSES

VICTORY! VICTORY!

Phenomenal Success of the

Atlanta House Furnishing Co.

AT 57 PEACHTREE.

Grand opening Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. We cordially extend to every lady in Atlanta and vicinity a special invitation to attend. Our handsome new store at 57 Peachtree St. is absolutely overflowing with everything that is new and novel in the way of French Chinas, Oriental Wares, Dresden Vases, Copeland Lamps, Haviland China, Oriental Rugs, and fine Bric-a-Brac. We are recognized throughout Georgia and the South as being the only house which sells real honest bargains in Crockery and Housefurnishing Goods, therefore we are proud of our reputation in this direction, and intend to maintain it to the best of our ability. But the prices and plain figures tell the true story.

Just received 200 of those North of China Floor Rugs. They are 7 feet long by 4 feet wide. They come in steel gray, pure white, black and cream. They are new and fresh, and every one is warranted to last five years. They go as a complimentary offering all next week for the song of \$3.50.

200 of those world renowned large shape, fall stock, 10 pieces decorated Chamber Sets at \$2.90.

100 French China (four filling) new shape, profusely decorated, 10 pieces, Chamber Sets at \$4.25.

100 Dresden China Tea Sets, 56 pieces, at \$8.21.

100 Carlsbad China Tea Sets, 56 pieces, at \$7.90.

A few 100 pieces decorated Dinner Sets at \$9.90.

100 beautiful extra large Bisque Parlor Lamps at \$2.49.

100 large Nickel (250 candle power) Rochester Lamps at \$2.49.

100 genuine oxidized silver Pastor Lamp Stands, 24 inches high, with silk and linen shades, at \$3.99.

100 rich gold swinging Hall and Parlor Lamps, 42 inches extension, at \$3.48.

100 genuine Ruby Hall Lamp, novel shapes, at \$2.90.

100 five pieces decorated Tin Toilet Sets at \$1.15.

100 nine pieces decorated Tin Toilet Sets at \$1.15.

500 sets beautiful English Cups and Saucers at 60c a set.

500 beautiful English Dinner Plates, 8 inches, at 60c a set.

500 dozen full size, pretty shape, Crystal Goblets at 4c each.

200 great big China Slop Jars at \$1.25.

200 large white Chambers at 45c.

200 decorated Slop Buckets at 45c.

200 sets white handle Knives and Forks at \$1.25 set.

200 sets beautiful triple plated Knives and Forks (guaranteed five years) at \$2.90 set.

200 dozen German Silver Tablespoons (guaranteed five years) at \$2.90 set.

500 dozen German Silver Teaspoons (guaranteed five years) at \$1.75 a set.

500 sets genuine Porcelain Cups and Saucers at 65c set.

Atlanta House Furnishing Co., 57 Peachtree.

1846. TWENTY-THIRD EXHIBITION 1892.

OF THE

GEORGIA STATE FAIR!

MACON, GEORGIA,

Opens October 25th. Closes November 4th. \$10,760.00 in Cash Premiums. \$3,500.00 races. For Premium Lists, address

J. O. WADDELL, President,
Atlanta, Ga.

SAM'L HAPE, Secretary,
519 Mulberry Street, Macon, Ga.
Oct 2-4w sun wed

PEYTON H. SNOOK & SON.**ATTRACTIOMS****For Monday Morning.**

25 Solid French Plate Glass Cheval or Dresser Suits with Toilet Washstand only \$25, worth double the money, for Monday only.

The largest and most complete stock of GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE in the South.

800 Parlor, Dining and Chamber Suits on our floors.

50 Roll Top, Standing and Flat Top Indianapolis Desks.

BARGAINS THE ENTIRE WEEK.

J.M.HIGH & Co.
IMPORTERS

THE BAR-ISLAND VALLEY BRIDGE

BY DANIEL H. CONNER.

The bridge was a trestle bridge, long and lofty and very slender. You might stand at one end of it—the Bar-Island-City end—looking down the great sweep of the valley, and trying to calculate the distance from top to bottom; and you would fall utterly, until you noticed that the tall pines with which the slope was studded shrank half way down, to diminutive dark green cones, and melted at the river level into masses of solid foliage, black against the paler background of the soft, moss-grown turf. There was nothing else to measure distance by. It was all so vast and so solitary.

The opposite side of the valley was more abrupt, with here and there a great patch of raw soil, where some of the trees had loosened from their hold and carried away the surface with them. And, far below, the silver threads of the river wound its way along, shaking a fork, just to the eastward of the bridge, around a small island which barred the stream at that point, and gave the valley its name.

In Bar Island City, life concentrated itself upon the bridge. There were painters and carpenters, watchmen and plate-layers, smiths, signalmen and engineers. These, with their families, a few hangers-on, and some railroad officers who had made the "city" their home, constituted the whole of the littlement. And with all of them the bridge seemed to dominate every other interest. It was their great topic of conversation. They were proud of being connected with it. They felt a kind of proprietorship in the huge, spider structure which had brought their city into existence, and which still provided, for most of them at any rate, the means whereby they lived.



"I DUNNO WHAT YOU MEAN, JEFF."

It was a sociable little community, too, much given to hospitality and taking, as is the custom of small communities, a profound interest in the private affairs of its individual members. And when (a not uncommon occurrence) one of the Bar-Island City girls was asked in marriage by some promising young fellow in the employ of the railroad; the city rejoiced with one accord and congratulated itself upon the new addition to its citizenry.

As the widow Rockwell put it, in discussing with Mr. Shaw of the "City Hotel," the marriage recently arranged between his daughter and Jeff Davis:

"It's just like if there was a weddin' in every house all over town. 'Tain't so, Mr. Shaw," answered, "and it's kinder material, too, though I say it as maybe shouldn't. If the town's proud of 'em the towns about right. It's real good to see them two together."

Had the old people witnessed a little scene which was then being enacted down below in the valley? They might have been less confident. It was evening. The long, level rays of the sinking sun shot straight down the valley, flinging great shadows across the grass, and blurring all the west into a haze of golden light, too brilliant for any eye to penetrate. Above, heavy clouds, sharply outlined and bordered with gold, were hurrying up before the wind, which stirred vaguely among the pines. There was a threatening of storm in the air.

Along the river bank, where a rough track wound in and out with the winding of the stream, a man and girl were strolling moodily, side by side. The man did most of the talking. He was a tall, handsome young fellow, with a fair beard and mustache, and a face that would have been pleasant and good humored under ordinary circumstances. But it was clouded now, and he spoke disconsolately, almost querulously.

"Who is he, 'Thea, anyway?" "I dunno. How should I?" The girl shrugged her shoulders, as though the questions were altogether indifferent to her; and they walked on in silence, until they found themselves immediately underneatn the bridge, with the great network of beams and girders towering over their heads. There they halted, and the man repeated his question.

"Thea, I don't like to see you an' that fellow chummin' up so close together. Who is he? What's he doin' here?" "There ain't no call for you to like him, 's far as I can see," retorted the girl. "It won't make much matter to him whether you do or whether you don't. An' as for who he is an' what's his business, he ain't told me, and I'm not goin' to ask him."

"I'm sorry," the man answered bumbly. "It didn't mean no offense to him or you. But I thought he might ha' told you somethin' about himself, an' I wanted to know. An' he'd had plenty o' chance tellin' you things, seems to me."

The girl's eyes flashed at this last taunt, and there was a tone of insolence in her answer.

"'Sposin' he has, what then?" "Wait you? Why? Thea, I'm frightened of this man; jealous of him, if you like. Here he is, droppin' down, nobody knows where from, or what for, settin' himself in yonder, and all the time he's been talkin' with you all hours of the day, with his fine clothes an' his smooth tongue, his city manners. 'Thea, he hasn't

been sayin' anything—anything foolish to you?"

The girl was leaning against one of the supports to the bridge, her head thrown up, and resting on the timber. Her hands clasped behind her back. She was of a type not common in the west; she was tall and very slightly built; dark eyed and dark haired; with a pale, oval face and delicate features. She had just lifted the pose of her head, so as to look the man squarely in the eyes, and said in a quiet, dangerous tone:

"I dunno' what you mean, Jeff." "Then, you dunno' what they're sayin' up yonder?" He pointed one hand in the direction of the city. "You dunno' how all them's talkin' 'bout you 'n' Mr. Burton?"

"They're sayin' things 'gainst me," Mr. Burton said. "They're precious caref' not to say 'eu' to me. I guess, or there'd be some trouble f'r some one before long."

"An' I dunno' what you mean, Jeff."

"The young man hesitated before replying. The theme of trouble for somethin' is a peculiar sort of challenge in the jinx's voice as she uttered it. He told him that she was on perilous ground.

He had intended to remonstrate with her gently yet firmly, and as one having the right to command her obedience, on her earing to meet an aristocratic stranger. But he had never anticipated her taking it in this fashion; and, as she stood there, her big eyes gazing steadily into his, he felt a bit of disdainful curiosity, he felt all his resolution slipping away from him, and repented bitterly of ever having spoken to her on such a subject. But she was pitiless.

Again came the quiet continuous voice:

"I'm waitin' to hear what they've got to say 'bout me'n' and Mr. Burton."

And at last he blurted out very clumsy and shamefacedly, the cause of his complaint:

"They're sayin'—mind 'Thea, I don't set no store by such talk—they're sayin' as how he's been sparkin' up to you an' 'coolin' you, an' I—"

"An' you believed them?"

"No, I say, I don't take no count of their talk. Then—"

"Then why are you tellin' me all this?"

The girl was silent, not knowing how to answer. He felt himself to be no match for Aithaea in argument. And so, in his previous discussions with her had seemed different, somehow. She had aided him, led him on and drew him out, until he had begun to be rather proud of his conversational powers, and to fancy himself a really brilliant talker. But now with Aithaea he was at a loss. He could not bear against him instead of in his favor all the virtues seemed to have gone out of him, and to have left him helpless, stupid, incapable of justifying his own action.

Then, he stammered awkwardly, "I don't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter jest tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "An' that's bout enough, I reckon. You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter jest tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

"That's all. 'Thea, I lowed as how I oughter just tell you I didn't like it. That's all."

"Oh!" Her voice trembled a little now. "You believed it, 'cause an' you believed it, ma'am's love to me; an' you believed it, how I listened to you, see, Jeff?"

"I didn't believe a word of it, only—I didn't want to believe, seein' him always foolin' around you, an' you listenin' to him an' all."

"Yes?" She waited for more.

EMINENT WOMEN

Who Have Made a Name in the Old Country.

THE CHAMPION OF THE ZULUS.

Author of "The Wooing O'."—Mrs. Bentzon—Mrs. Green, Widow of the Historian—Lady Butler.

London September 17.—Miss Colenso, the oldest daughter of the famous colonial bishop of that name, is a highly respected personality in the London literary and philanthropic world. She has given up her whole life to the cause of the Zulus, and holds in Africa a unique position. In fact, it is doubtful if any English-speaking woman has ever achieved such a place in popular estimation. When in Zululand this quiet, simple looking woman is treated like a goddess, and the natives have an implicit belief in her intercession.

Miss Colenso was only eight years old when her father accepted the bishopric of Natal, and all her youth was spent working with ardent missionary zeal among her father's flock. The bishop was even then a warm champion of the ill-used Zulus and made a friend of the Chief Cetawayo. Miss Colenso has continued the work thus begun. Some years ago she came to London in order to crave an audience of Queen Victoria. Mr. Gladstone and the whole liberal party received her with great courtesy and there is no doubt that her representations really modified the attitude of the home authorities to the South African colonies. Miss Colenso is a remarkable looking woman, earnest and determined. She has taught many of the Zulu chiefs to speak English, and has translated, alone and unaided, great portions of the Bible.

Mrs. Alexander, the authoress of "The Wooing O'," is a kind-hearted, cheerful looking woman, known to a large circle of friends as Mrs. Hector; nothing about her bright, winsome personality recalls or suggests the blue stocking. She has just been awarded a queen's civil list pension for her distinguished service to English literature. See Miss French, Mrs. Alexander belongs

to the famous archdeacon of Meath—Dr. Stopford; she met her future husband at the house of her cousin, Mr. Stopford Brooke. For several years after their marriage they lived at Oxford, the center of an intellectual and deeply interesting society. When Mr. Green fell into consumption, his wife became his devoted secretary and amanuensis. She sometimes wrote from his dictation eight and nine hours a day, and thereby contracted writer's cramp, a painful complaint, which has never entirely left her. Since her husband's death she has written "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century," a most interesting work full of valuable information. John Morley, who is editor of the "Great Statesmen," so asked her to contribute "The Life of Henry the Second," which she did most excellently well.

Mrs. J. R. Green is a striking looking woman; since her husband's death she has left off the deep Mario Stuart form of mourning, and now wears for him. She is thin and tall, with large violet eyes set in a pale face, and her curly auburn hair closely cut round her head gives her the look of a pre-Raphaelite saint.

Lady Butler, nee Elizabeth Thompson, has been styled by some the English Rose



MMR. T. H. BENTZON. (Therese Blanc)

Bonheur. Her genre of painting is, of course, widely different from that of the great French animal painter, but both have some masculine vigor and breadth in their use of color. Her son, R. H. Bentzon, was the eldest daughter of the English consul at Genoa, and her youth was spent in the Italian Riviera, amid some of the loveliest scenery in the world. While still quite a young girl she exhibited in some of the best salons some charming sketches, which attracted a certain attention, but gave no promise of what was to follow. Several explanations have been given as to what first led Miss Thompson to take up military subjects. She had always a great veneration for the French painter, Alphonse de Neuville, and it was in obedience to her mother's advice that she made up her mind to attempt a battle-muscularized painting. Every detail of "The Roll Call" was carefully thought out, and the picture was begun twice. Something like two hundred studies were made by the young artist, and whenever it was possible only models dressed as models. Since Frith's "Derby Day" no student has had at the Royal academy made such a sensation as this exhibit sent in by a totally unknown girl student. A policeman had to be stationed in front of the painting to keep off the crowd, and Miss Thompson became at once the cynosure of all eyes. The young Miss Wales bought the Roll Call, and it was taken to Windsor castle to be shown to Queen Victoria, who wrote an autograph letter of congratulation to the artist. Although the Thompsons spend part of the year abroad, they became an integral part of London life, and no one can fail to hear of the engagements of the lady militiamen, galloping in the ranks of Sir William Butler, a gallant British officer, author of "The Great Lone Land," and the man who may practically be said to have revealed the many beauties of Canada to his fellow countrymen. Matrimony did not interfere with Lady Butler's artistic vocation. Each year has seen some fine

"Roll Call" by half a dozen years ago, when Miss Frances Willard beat the newspapers for recruits in the work, assuring them that there was money in it. The schools of physical culture at chautauquas and at Martin's vineyard, and the summer school teacher by an consecutive course of two hours daily for a term of two to four weeks.

The Young Men's Christian Association, true to their undiscarded ambition of becoming the popular clubs for young men, have seized the idea and "gone all in" on physical training. It is the forenoon session in the evening school for boys, now at Springfield. They announced that they could place ten directors of physical culture a week if they could find them. At least laborious, less uncertain than engagements in a baseball team, and less exposed to criticism, these directorships of physical culture are a welcome change to young men of a low order of development and no taste for business than any work outside a ward club in election year.

When the Christian element judiciously kept out of sight, and the athletic and club life open to all, the Young Men's Christian Association must be as popular as the great dimes and the man who is the head of the Young Men's Christian Association—what power and influence and place in politics will not be his." The girls follow suit ardently. Physical culture is placed on the list in girls' schools just as a course in German literature or poker-playing, because every other school does it, and a number of young ladies go through their calisthenics in a dull lighted, airless basement, with all the stimulus and refreshment to be gained by similar antics down cellar. Physical culture promises them beauty, the arms of stature, complexion of satin, while the blushing bows of grace, color, and the carriage of grand dames, or at least of skirted dancers. The costume is the first point of interest, the blouse brilliant with Russian embroidery, the cap and sash, the clocked stockings and tan shoes making a theatrical, "winsome" toilet, which would be fetching on the stage, but the comedy was the dance steps, the dumbbell exercises done to music with the precision of company drill, afterward the high fees on ladders and trapeze work, and swinging by the handle from the top of the door, it being essential to cultivate existence that one should be able to stand on the floor board from the top of the parlor door. Equally indispensable is fencing as an advanced accomplishment, from its peculiar femininity and graceful posturing, which distinguishes a fencing girl in time by the spread of her hips and knees. Delicate lessons come in as far as the development of expression, which we are taught by little puppets, of physical culture to worship as the highest aim of existence. "The aims of physical education," says a woman teacher of the art, "are, first, symmetry of form and strength; second, agility, grace and muscular control; third, alignment, courage, self-possession, and high-toned will power."

ADELE MARROC.

Bornay on Cleveland.

From the Speech of Ex-Secretary Bayard.

The duties of the office which I held under his administration for four years have brought me at all hours of the day and sometimes even at midnight to the office. I have borne the pressure of anxieties and manifold labors when confronted with serious difficulties and embarrassed by partisan obstructions, or in the hours of friendly confidence and relaxation from business. I have been near him at all these times and can only testify to you that he is and always was the true man and faithful American citizen that his countrymen believed him to be.

The people made no mistake in calling him again to be their candidate. They simply gave another proof of their capacity to select wisely. Mr. Cleveland has never misled them. They have never been kept in the slightest doubt as to his opinions upon any public question. He may at some times have displeased them, but he has never deceived them. His heart is animated by every intelligent man in the United States. No man is so foolish as to disbelieve him. No one distrusts his courage or his fidelity. Year by year he has grown in mental stature and moral vigor. Exercised in difficulties, he has developed strength in overcoming them. Time has brought around his domestic ties and the love and admiration of his wife, sons, husband, father, sister, and friends, the type for the respect and affection of his countrymen and the admiration of the good and worthy in every clime of the world.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



MISS COLENSO.

Count d'Arre, Napoleon III's favorite escort. The clever young girl attracted the attention of the Empress Eugenie, who introduced her to Octave Feuillet, and it was then that she first thought of joining the restricted ranks of French women writers. Her novels, though anything but realistic or Zolaesque, are faithful transcripts of Parisian life. She translates into French "A Bad Boy's Diary," and has the keenest appreciation of American humor. Madame Bentzon lives with her husband and children in a pretty little flat in the Faubourg Saint Germain, and, although she works hard, is always pleased to receive any English comrade of the pen. Her salon is one of the few places in Paris where a really good cup of tea or a la Anglaise is to be found, and your hostess is sure to have on her table the proofs of whatever may happen to be the coming book or article of the year.

Mrs. J. R. Green is not only the widow of the eminent historian whose short history of the English people has become a classic in Great Britain, but is herself one of the most accurate and esteemed historical writers of the day. Mr. Gladstone often refers to that in his mind her work as remarkable as her husband's, and deserves to hold a prior place in contemporary literature. Mrs. Green's family

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Shirley Dare has Something to Say About It.

SOME THINGS WHICH ARE OVERDONE

White Moderate Exercise is Undoubtedly Beneficial. Excessive Exercise Is Harmful.

The growth in the interest in physical culture is worthy of remark. The incessant ringing of stakes on the beach, the petty avails in lecture and drawing rooms, wears one's ear, while the subject is beaten thin and flat. Many Dutch metal workers to overlay with its gilding the utmost number of square feet of surface. We cannot account for this sudden interest on any other grounds than those assigned for the Turnbees hall movement by its American Feminine head, namely, that the higher education turns out a number of persons so highly qualified as to be useless for any but special purposes which must be connected for their benefit. After a pious millionaire has founded a university, and other benevolent persons have endowed scholarships and government has been invoked for employment in race, measuring, cataloguing indefinite historical material or killing gipsy moths and burning out caterpillars' nests, to assist ambitious students through their course, that much assistance graduate. Then it forces itself on the public mind that those chosen and chosen vessels are not for the common improvement of the race which has fed and educated them. Something agreeable, something creditable, and something ladylike or gentlemanlike, something to catch the ear of society and to afford support without severe effort must be forthcoming for these finely endowed souls. Voila! the surprising varieties of means adopted and adopted by various countries in civilization is doubled up to go around as far as possible. We are informed in the kindest possible way that duly qualified persons who present themselves are more competent to nurse our nearest and dearest when sick to take to society, to teach them chess and tennis, and dinner-giving and talking, to shelter their infancy through kindergarten and beyond, to bring their adolescence through the higher and lower education, to advise them when graduated to confirm their marriage plans and act as court of appeal through life.

The bare fact of society, the only critics left those who have the misfortune to stand as parents, and the latter privilege conflicts with the manufacture of improved feeding bottles and vast commerce in sterilized milk. If not the state, a large number of highly gentled men and women stand ready in the politest manner to relieve the parents every duty of private and interest in her children from the hour of their birth—always except that of paying their bills. It is at present yet permitted submissively to inquire into the nims of these high benevolences and the parrot cry of physical culture invokes curiosity.

It appears to be more popular and more lucrative than ever. Women's temperance lectures were half a dozen years ago, when Miss Frances Willard beat the newspapers for recruits in the work, assuring them that there was money in it. The schools of physical culture at chautauquas and at Martin's vineyard, and the summer school teacher by an consecutive course of two hours daily for a term of two to four weeks.

The Young Men's Christian Association, true to their undiscarded ambition of becoming the popular clubs for young men, have seized the idea and "gone all in" on physical training. It is the forenoon session in the evening school for boys, now at Springfield. They announced that they could place ten directors of physical culture a week if they could find them. At least laborious, less uncertain than engagements in a baseball team, and less exposed to criticism, these directorships of physical culture are a welcome change to young men of a low order of development and no taste for business than any work outside a ward club in election year.

When the Christian element judiciously kept out of sight, and the athletic and club life open to all, the Young Men's Christian Association must be as popular as the great dimes and the man who is the head of the Young Men's Christian Association—what power and influence and place in politics will not be his." The girls follow suit ardently. Physical culture is placed on the list in girls' schools just as a course in German literature or poker-playing, because every other school does it, and a number of young ladies go through their calisthenics in a dull lighted, airless basement, with all the stimulus and refreshment to be gained by similar antics down cellar.

Physical culture promises them beauty, the arms of stature, complexion of satin, while the blushing bows of grace, color, and the carriage of grand dames, or at least of skirted dancers. The costume is the first point of interest, the blouse brilliant with Russian embroidery, the cap and sash, the clocked stockings and tan shoes making a theatrical, "winsome" toilet, which would be fetching on the stage, but the comedy was the dance steps, the dumbbell exercises done to music with the precision of company drill, afterward the high fees on ladders and trapeze work, and swinging by the handle from the top of the door, it being essential to cultivate existence that one should be able to stand on the floor board from the top of the parlor door. Equally indispensable is fencing as an advanced accomplishment, from its peculiar femininity and graceful posturing, which distinguishes a fencing girl in time by the spread of her hips and knees. Delicate lessons come in as far as the development of expression, which we are taught by little puppets, of physical culture to worship as the highest aim of existence. "The aims of physical education," says a woman teacher of the art, "are, first, symmetry of form and strength; second, agility, grace and muscular control; third, alignment, courage, self-possession, and high-toned will power."

ADELE MARROC.

Bornay on Cleveland.

From the Speech of Ex-Secretary Bayard.

The duties of the office which I held under his administration for four years have brought me at all hours of the day and sometimes even at midnight to the office. I have borne the pressure of anxieties and manifold labors when confronted with serious difficulties and embarrassed by partisan obstructions, or in the hours of friendly confidence and relaxation from business. I have been near him at all these times and can only testify to you that he is and always was the true man and faithful American citizen that his countrymen believed him to be.

The people made no mistake in calling him again to be their candidate. They simply gave another proof of their capacity to select wisely. Mr. Cleveland has never misled them. They have never been kept in the slightest doubt as to his opinions upon any public question. He may at some times have displeased them, but he has never deceived them. His heart is animated by every intelligent man in the United States. No man is so foolish as to disbelieve him. No one distrusts his courage or his fidelity. Year by year he has grown in mental stature and moral vigor. Exercised in difficulties, he has developed strength in overcoming them. Time has brought around his domestic ties and the love and admiration of his wife, sons, husband, father, sister, and friends, the type for the respect and affection of his countrymen and the admiration of the good and worthy in every clime of the world.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

writes Mr. Gulick in one of the most sensible articles on the subject. "The lungs expand by exercise, which develops the heart and the lung breathing without any defect or on blood currents." Did it ever strike you gentle culturist, in taking that most difficult and wearisome exercise of filling the lungs so many times repeated, that it was too much like filling up steamship with the engine standing still, a waste of nervous force, not to say a dangerous experiment? Dr. Boles Raymond and the eminent Virchow have been very strongly protesting against the exercise which requires against nothing, as most of the culturists do, and called Swedish gymnastics "a Granting that formal exercise of the limbs are better than nothing," says an expert, "we yet contend that such formal exercises can never supply the place of the exercises prompted by nature. For girls as well as boys, the sporting activities are essential to bodily health." As it is, Herbert Spencer, who speaks, we may do well to stop and think over these words before the Ling system of set gymnastics displaces the children's play time, as proposed, in school, or is made to serve in place of any vital work of their elders.

SHIRLEY DARE.

ROWING IN THE AIR.

Farmer Woodward Confident That He Can Propel His Balloon with Oars.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

R. J. Woodward, the balloonist, who is determined to prove that the trip to the Atlantic coast can be made by air, made another ascension this morning. It will be remembered that Mr. Woodward made his first trial some weeks ago, but that the balloon was too small to admit of storing sufficient gas to carry him and a sufficient supply of provisions. He was not discouraged but immediately ordered a larger balloon, and remained in this city awaiting its arrival. It was received a week ago, and since that time he has been filling it and completing arrangements for a second trial.

The balloon is nearly double the size of the first one and has a capacity of 20,000 cubic feet of gas. The past few days have been consumed in filling the balloon by air, gas through slackened lime and powdered charcoal to remove impurities and make it more buoyant. This morning was the time fixed for the departure and at an early hour a large crowd had gathered on the vacant ground at Eighth and G streets, where the balloon had been moored, to witness the ascension. Mr. Woodward said he intended to make an experimental trip, but if everything proved satisfactory he would go as far as the currents would carry him. He had, therefore, provided himself with three days' provision, a five gallon can of water, a thermometer, an aneroid barometer, blankets, etc. These were put in the cage with several sacks of sand ballast and after adjusting the huge canvas paddles or wings, which are the unique feature of Woodward's aerial ship, the daring aeronaut stepped in and said, "Let her go!"

The men at the ropes loosed their hold, and as the huge yellow bag rose gracefully into the air the crowd cheered heartily.

Mr. Woodward stood up in the cage and waved his hand in response. At the height of 700 feet he was accompanied with the wing. These huge paddles, with blades, made of canvas stretched on bamboo frames, measure 5x6 feet, were fixed in the same manner as the oars to a racing shell and worked in the same manner.

As the men at the ropes loosed their hold, and as the huge yellow bag rose gracefully into the air the crowd cheered heartily.

Mr. Woodward stood up in the cage and waved his hand in response. At the height of 700 feet he was accompanied with the wing. These huge paddles, with blades, made of canvas stretched on bamboo frames, measure 5x6 feet, were fixed in the same manner as the oars to a racing shell and worked in the same manner.

As the men at the ropes loosed their hold, and as the huge yellow bag rose gracefully into the air the crowd cheered heartily.

Mr. Woodward stood up in the cage and waved his hand in response. At the height of 700 feet he was accompanied with the wing. These huge paddles, with blades, made of canvas stretched on bamboo frames, measure 5x6 feet, were fixed in the same manner as the oars to a racing shell and worked in the same manner.

As the men at the ropes loosed their hold, and as the huge yellow bag rose gracefully into the air the crowd cheered heartily.

Mr. Woodward stood up in the cage and waved his hand in response. At the height of 700 feet he was accompanied with the wing. These huge paddles, with blades, made of canvas stretched on bamboo frames, measure 5x6 feet, were fixed in the same manner as the oars to a racing shell and worked in the same manner.

As the men at the ropes loosed their hold, and as the huge yellow bag rose gracefully into the air the crowd cheered heartily.

Mr. Woodward stood up in the cage and waved his hand in response. At the height of 700 feet he was accompanied with the wing. These huge paddles, with blades, made of canvas stretched on bamboo frames, measure 5x6 feet, were fixed in the same manner as the oars to a racing shell and worked in the same manner.

As the men at the ropes loosed their hold, and as the huge yellow bag rose gracefully into the air the crowd cheered heartily.

Mr. Woodward stood up in the cage and waved his hand in response. At the height of 700 feet he was accompanied with the wing. These huge paddles, with blades, made of canvas stretched on bamboo frames, measure 5x6 feet, were fixed in the same manner as the oars to a racing shell and worked in the same manner.

As the men at the ropes loosed their hold, and as the huge yellow bag rose gracefully into the air the crowd cheered heartily.

Mr. Woodward stood up in the cage and waved his hand in response. At the height of 700 feet he was accompanied with the wing. These huge paddles, with blades, made of canvas stretched on bamboo frames, measure 5x6 feet, were fixed in the same manner as the oars to a racing shell and worked in the same manner.

As the men at the ropes loosed their hold, and as the huge yellow bag rose gracefully into the air the crowd cheered heartily.

Mr. Woodward stood up in the cage and waved his hand in response. At the height of 700 feet he was accompanied with the wing. These huge paddles, with blades, made of canvas stretched on bamboo frames, measure 5x6 feet, were fixed in the same manner as the oars to a racing shell and worked in the same manner.

As the men at the ropes loosed their hold, and as the huge yellow bag rose gracefully into the air the crowd cheered heartily.

Mr. Woodward stood up in the cage and waved his hand in response. At the height of 700 feet he was accompanied with the wing. These huge paddles, with blades, made of canvas stretched on bamboo frames, measure 5x6 feet, were fixed in the same manner as the oars to a racing shell and worked in the same manner.

As the men at the ropes loosed their hold, and as the huge yellow bag rose gracefully into the air the crowd cheered heartily.

Mr. Woodward stood up in the cage and waved his hand in response. At the height of 700 feet he was accompanied with the wing. These huge paddles, with blades, made of canvas stretched on bamboo frames, measure 5x6 feet, were fixed in the same manner as the oars to a racing shell and worked in the same manner

MUSICAL ATLANTA.

How to Sing and What to Sing, and Where.

A DEVICE TO PROMOTE BREATHING.

Musica a Theatrical Prelude—The Choral Union—The Atlanta Opera Club—A Rare Musical Event.

What is a method of singing? Is it a means whereby sounds are manufactured to conform to the ideal of the teacher, or is it a way of facilitating good voice—production? Sure, the latter.

Voice exists in embryo, and must be developed, but no one mode of treatment will answer for all, or indeed, for any two. Voices differ, and while there are universal faults, the success of each voice depends largely upon the character of its owner. Many beautiful voices are injured because the teacher tries to create in them his own ideal, instead of aiding the pupil in cultivating the particular voice which nature has given. We are told that no two blades of grass are alike, that the sands upon the beach differ materially, whether in size or form; likewise, no two voices are similar.

Suppose the timbre be light and clear, why burden it with selections from the oratorio? If deep and full, why subject it to the tortures of the "shadow song," or that style of music? Every teacher must create a method for himself, he cannot simply teach that of his professor. He may endorse the truths which his master has evolved, but more must he do, namely: Make the application of those truths his own method. If he be wide awake, new facts which cluster around the old will reveal themselves.

Not alone in the realm of ladies' hats and gowns does Dame Fashion hold sway. In art, literature, and alas, in vocal culture this small but powerful goddess is wheeled about to be worshipped. Now she smiles upon the German method, now graciously allows the Italian to exist. Who knows but in the near future some favored Latina Indian may shine as the inventor of "an improved method of singing." Until vocal teachers determine to wage war against the tyrant fashion, and to establish our fixed set of rules to govern the whole, we shall have to have as many methods as modes, as many ruined voices as methods.

A device has recently been invented for promoting deep breathing in singing. It consists of a small belt that encircles the chest at the point of its greatest expansion and a take-up mechanism to which the ends of the belt are attached. The take-up mechanism consists of a coiled spring, adapted to tighten the belt at intervals, and a train of wheels by which the speed of the spring in taking up the belt may be regulated.

Upon the exhalation of the breath after the full expansion of the lungs the chest returns to its natural size in ordinary breathing, thus leaving the belt loose. Immediately the take-up mechanism begins to gather in the slack of the belt, tightening until the pressure is uncomfortable, compelling another inspiration, thus lengthening the belt. This lengthening is accomplished by the withdrawal of the strap from the case, which act again causes the coil to spring. It is claimed that the device induces full breaths at regular intervals, thus naturally enlarging the lungs and chest.

The apparatus is being used by several European schools, and is said to be of much assistance to beginners and those having difficulty in holding the breath.

For several months back it had been the "correct thing" in New York and Philadelphia to employ musicians—whether violinist, pianist, cornetist or pianists to play at theatrical performances, beginning fifteen minutes before the curtain goes up. It was an innovation hailed with delight. It relieved the tiresome waiting before the performance, and what is more pleasant, did away to a great extent with the noise in the house, and as such programmes were advertised. All the audience were seated before the performance, thus doing away with that annoyance of having to rise and let some one take their seats, probably at the most interesting part of the first act.

So far no troupe this season has brought with them the musicians, but it is much to be hoped that ere long such performers may come with each company.

The Choral Union held an important meeting at their hall on Monday evening. New officers were elected. Those who will fill the places for the coming year are: Professor I. N. Mayer, director and manager of chorus; Mr. Ed Werner Mr. Prather, Mr. Ed. Barnes and Mr. Jeff Pierce, committees of organization.

The club will limit its members, which means that the organization will be first class, and aside from that, an initiation fee will be charged each candidate. Applicants for membership will be elected by ballot of the entire club. No date has yet been fixed upon but it is thought the first concert will take place at DeGivé's opera house about December 1st.

The Atlanta Opera club also rehearsed during the week, and the meeting was the largest yet attended. "The Pirates of Penzance" the prettiest of comic operas, will be repeated in November. Much interest is taken in the affair, as was shown by the enthusiasm of the members Wednesday evening.

The first musical event of the season will take place on Tuesday evening October 4th. It will be a chamber concert, and the following artists will take part: Mr. Natory Blumenfeld, violinist; Mr. William Owens, tenor; Mr. Henry Howell, pianist, assisted by Miss Lalla Hirsch, soprano. The concert will take place at the music hall of the Phillips and Crew company.

As a violinist Mr. Blumenfeld ranks with the best players of the age, and his execution on that instrument is something wonderful. An artist may be great, without holding his audience at all times, but



Mr. Blumenfeld has a faculty of drawing and holding the ear of each and every one of his listeners. In a word, he seems to understand his instrument, and the instrument understands him.

Mr. William Owens has a voice of remarkable register. It is claimed by many musicians that he is a pronounced baritone, and though his lower notes are deep and full, he seems to sing with more ease on the higher ones. However both are so well blended together, that the fact is pleasing, and the pure tones, are only those emanating from a cultivated voice.

Mr. Henry Powell is a pianist who only plays the best pieces of the best composers. He has devoted many years to his profession, having been a pupil of the finest masters abroad. Two years ago he made his debut in Atlanta, with Mrs. Dobbs, then Miss Emma Hahn, and his ability as a pianist was at once recognized.

Personal appearance has much to do with the success or non-success of a singer, and that line Miss Lalla Hirsch will certainly be well received on the stage. As to her voice we are not prepared to say, never having heard the young lady sing, but the fact that Mr. Blumenfeld has chosen her as his soprano, is sufficient guarantee that all is well.

The following is the programme for Tuesday evening, and the respective performers will give the sections for the first time in Atlanta.

Tenor Solo—"Protestation," Norris, with violin obligato, Mr. William Owens.

Piano Solo—"Pasquinate," Josef, Mr. Howell.

Violin Solo—Ballad and Polonaise, Vieuxtemps, Mr. Natory Blumenfeld.

Soprano Solo—"A Dream," Strelets.

Piano Solo—Grand Polonaise in A flat, Chopin, Mr. Henry Howell.

Violin Solo—(A) Roumanian, "Wicheling." (B) Polonaise brillante, Wienawski.

Duet—Tenor and Bass selected.

The date for the Columbian tableaux and ménage has been chosen and the entertainment will take place at DeGivé's Thursday evening. October the 12th.

Between each tableau choice Spanish airs will be given, and it is probable that a more quantitative composition of the best voices in the city will be heard.

The tableau rehearsals during the week have been well attended, and the affair is sure to be a success, from an artistic as well as a musical standpoint.

LEONORA SHEEHAN.

THE UNDYING ONE.

By Mary E. Bryan.

The advent of the cholera has once more brought up the old tradition of the "Wandering Jew"—that mysterious being who, for having blasphemed Christ, has been condemned to wander over the earth ever since the curse. "Tarry thou until I come," was pronounced upon him. He is variously named in different traditions as Karlophilus, the doorkeeper of Pilate's judgment hall; as Absurorus, the cobbler; and as Salathiel, the high Jewish official. He was seen at Antwerp in the thirteenth century; again in the fifteenth; a third time in the sixteenth. Each time his appearance was simultaneous with the breaking out of the cholera plague. His last appearance was in 1774 at Brussels. Each time the face and figure were the same as the portrait of him painted by Titian at Venice. George Croly's powerful novel, "Salathiel," Southern's "Curse of Kehama," and Eugene Sue's strange "Le Juff Errant" are all founded upon the tradition of the Wandering Jew, who is supposed to wander in the Arctic regions for years, and thence to come at intervals, impelled against his will, to bring pestilence and death among his fellow men.

It is now claimed, according to L'Amarante, that he was seen in Paris this month on the same day that the cholera made its appearance. He wore the dress of the ancient Israelites, his face was the same as that described by Sue—the face of the portrait at Venice, dark, colorless, with close shut lips and eyes full of unfeigned sadness.

From regions where the sun casts a pale gleam across a world of white—

A realm of silence, death and frozen night;

Comes the Undying One.

Men hear his tread with shuddering, prayerful breath,

In his footstep follow—Pain and Death!

Cursed with a deathless life;

Doomed to see centuries go by;

Like clouds across a summer sky;

Through famine, flood and strife;

To pass unclothed—loathing the boon of death,

And vainly yearning for the peace of death.

Without a hope or aim

To wander—driven through every land

By an unseen, relentless hand;

And—horror without name—

Have the groans of death echo his roar,

And ghastly Plague stalk in his footstep dread.

Death is around—the doomed

Stricken for life, slow or fleet,

Rumbling the loaded houses, the streets

Pull'd the full of the dead, unturned,

But he—to pray for death he may not dare

Despair upon his lips would freeze the prayer.

Upon the battle plain,

Among the wounded and the slain,

Through the sword and cannon's rain

To seek a death in vain;

Death is around—the doomed

Stricken for life, slow or fleet,

Rumbling the loaded houses, the streets

Pull'd the full of the dead, unturned,

But he—to pray for death he may not dare

Despair upon his lips would freeze the prayer.

Death is around—the doomed

Stricken for life, slow or fleet,

Rumbling the loaded houses, the streets

Pull'd the full of the dead, unturned,

But he—to pray for death he may not dare

Despair upon his lips would freeze the prayer.

Death is around—the doomed

Stricken for life, slow or fleet,

Rumbling the loaded houses, the streets

Pull'd the full of the dead, unturned,

But he—to pray for death he may not dare

Despair upon his lips would freeze the prayer.

We find this little life

Too much for us; we shrink with fears

Before the thought of coming years—

Their weariness and strife.

How must he quail as the long centuries—

Roll out their prophecies before his eyes!

Will it be thus for ages?

Oh! will not God remove His han

Of vengeance from this haunted man?

Must he endure always?

This living death? Will not the pitying tomb

At last be opened for the child of home?

"Tarry until I come."

Upon that wondrous, long-expected hour,

When the Messiah comes in power,

And to their long-lost home—

Their own Jerusalem's ancient, hallowed walls,

The scattered tribe of princely Judah calls.

Then the dread curse shall cease;

The weary march from shore to shore

With plague and death shall be no more;

The longed-for rest and peace

Shall settle on these eyes—too sad for tears

Dark with the shadows of numberless years.

MALARIA PARASITES.

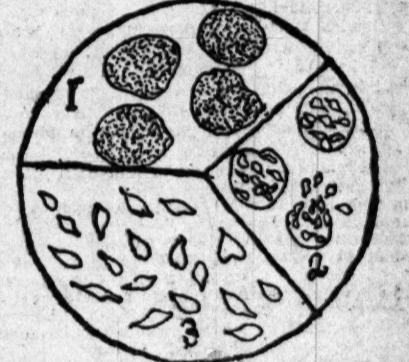
What Recent Investigations Reveal—Science Triumphs

Over Poisons of Fog and Pool—Acute and Chronic Malaria Cured.

A series of investigations has been carried on during the past few weeks at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, under the directions of Dr. S. B. Hartman, which has furnished some very interesting results not commonly known to the public.

For the benefit of the nonprofessional reader we stop to explain that malaria (commonly called chills and fever, fever and ague) is caused by minute organism which germinates in stagnant water. These organisms live in the water and can do no harm until the water dries up, leaving the organism to perish, when its spores or eggs with which its body is filled, are carried to the air by the wind or washed into wells or streams by showers. These minute spores find their way into the system through the air we breathe, the water we drink or the food we eat, and their presence in the blood sets up the disease known as malaria. The organism which causes malaria and its spores are so very small that they can only be seen by the aid of the very best microscope in the hands of an experienced microscopist. To become familiar with the appearance and habits of the malaria organism requires long and careful study on the part of the microscopist.

The most important fact revealed by the late investigations at the Surgical Hotel is, that there are two distinct malariaparasites—one capable of producing acute malaria, distinct chills and fever; the other producing chronic malaria, in which there is no distinct or regular occurrence of chills and fever. The organism which produces acute malaria is distinguished from the organism which produces chronic malaria by its form and movements. The parasite of acute malaria is known to the microscopist as cytomeba and is capable of amoeboid movements, its form being roundish. This parasite is well shown by the following cut from a pencil drawing made at the Surgical Hotel by the microscopist, as seen through a powerful microscope. The cut represents the organisms magnified many thousand times:



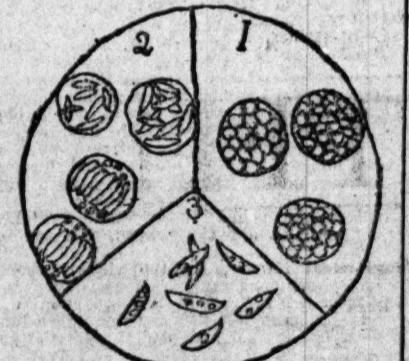
THE PARASITE OF ACUTE MALARIA.

Figure 1 in the above cut shows the organism with its body full of exceedingly minute granules, which will soon develop into spores. Figure 2 in the cut shows the same organism with spores fully developed, ready to be thrown off. Figure 3 in the same cut, after they have been thrown off by the parasite, which spores will rapidly grow to the size of the parent organism. All this can occur under favorable circumstances in a few hours, so that they multiply with incredible rapidity.

As before stated, it is in this kind of malarial parasite which causes acute malaria or fever and ague. It is well known that quinine will generally cure such cases. It does so by killing the organism in the blood, and thus removing the cause for the chills. Peruna, in large doses, will also kill this organism, and will do so with less harm to the person who takes it than quinine will do; but as quinine is the cheaper of the two remedies it is the one generally used.

Whenever Peruna is taken for acute malaria—that is, to break the chills and fever—it should be taken as follows: During the intermission—a wine glass full of Po-ru-na every two hours (children in proportion) should be taken until four doses are taken, after which a tablespoonful every hour during the remainder of the intermission until the time for next chill has passed, and when the chills are stopped a tablespoonful every two hours during the day should be taken for ten or fifteen days, or until the cure is permanent.

The parasite which causes chronic malaria is quite different from the above parasite in its appearance as well as its effects upon the human body. The following cut shows them in the three stages of their growth. This organism is known in technical language as polimitus, or the parasite of Laveran, and is incapable of motion:



THE PARASITE OF CHRONIC MALARIA.

In figure 1 of the cut the body of the parasite is filled with undeveloped spores. Figure 2 shows them in a higher state of development. Figure 3 shows the same spores ready to begin work for themselves. The symptoms set up by these organisms in the human system are so different from acute malaria that they need distinction here



THEY COME THEY COME.



DAZZLING DISPLAYS.

The programme will be published in due season, and the public may rest assured that the GRAND INDIAN SUMMER FESTIVAL will be the peer of any similar festival ever offered and will surpass, in beauty of conception and originality of design, anything ever before suggested. For uniqueness of display, each being under experienced caterers, it will be forever hereafter without a rival or a peer.

HERALD THE TIDINGS. SOUND IT FROM THE HILL TOPS

The Clans Are Gathering.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, October 1, 1892.
Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Cashings today \$ 496,905.48
For the week 2,348,000.48
Clearings last week 4,056,411.48

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York exchanges buying at par; selling at \$1.00.
The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE BONDS.

Atlanta Nat'l. 101 1/2 Lowry's B' Co. 100
Atlanta B' & Trust Co. 100 Bank of America 100
Georgia B' & Co. 100 A. P. & Co. 100
March. Bank. 100 Am't Banking & Trust Co. 100
Central City Nat'l. 100 Southern B' & Co. 100
Capital City Co. 100 St. Louis & Co. 100
Atlanta Co. 100 Trust Co. 100

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia 102 1/2 Aug. & W. 102

Bond western 99 do do 100 1/2

Central 100 E. At L'nd Co. 100

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, October 1.—There was little left of the exchange when we were there yesterday; and though there was heavy trading in New England, it was principally directed toward getting back stocks put out on the rise yesterday, the talk still being on the Boston and Maine and Reading story. This was helped by the interest taken in the stock by Philadelphia, which, after many of them had been bought at lower figures. The demand, however, was sufficient to drive the stock to 101, and its net gain at 4% was 1 1/4 per cent. The other strong point in the market was Atlanta at its highest point of 101 1/2, and the price was bought by Chicago houses, presumably to cover shorts, despite the application for a receiver and the stubborn resistance offered by the stock to pressure. The market closed with the opening of the Chicago special stock on the new line, and the trading completed the list of active stocks, and was subjected to some pressure in the early trading, but it fluctuated over only 1/4 per cent and closed a shade higher. These four stocks comprised about all there was of the market, and the transactions mentioned were three-quarters of the total amount. No new feature of any kind marked the trading, and the close was steady at insignificant changes for the day.

Salisbury, N. Y., 98 1/2 shares; total 1,004.

Exchange and trust and steady at 100 1/2; commercial at 100 1/2.

Money easy at 40¢50, closing offered at 4.

Sub-treasury balance, Coin, \$45,200; currency, \$1,000.

Governments full but steady; A 114.

A. & C. A. 1 to 100.

N. Y. Central, 101 N. Y. Central, 101, 100 pre. 100

do, do, pre. 100

S. C. & S. Brown., 100

Tennessee 100

Rich. & W. F. Tex. 100

St. Paul & Pacific 100

Virginia 40

Virginia consol. 100

Chesapeake & W. 100

do, do, pre. 100

Del. and Lack. 100

Union Pacific 100

N. J. Central 100

Lake Shore 100

Western Union 100

Mobile & Char. 100

Mobile & Ohio 100

Mississippi 100

Long Island 100

J. S. Hodge & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, October 1.—At the opening of the exchange, New England opened higher on the execution of three large buying orders of 2,000 shares apiece. The stock afterwards wavered a little, as the traders had to be

shaken out, but after that it rose again to nearly the best prices of the day on very little stock. This rise in New England is as big a mystery as ever; there were of course vague rumors of control by the Boston and Maine, but nothing tangible is known as yet. The buyers seem to think that the stock may be higher. In Chicago Gas and stocks rallied by the bull clique, but a great deal of long stock came out at the advance. Commission houses who were known to be very friendly sold the stock today in fairly large amounts. Of course it is impossible to say how far this new litigation will go, but the lawyer who is publishing this suit remarks that he has a very powerful striking force. It is also thought that the Mutual Fuel Gas people were in part co-operation and that they were doing everything in their power to influence the city council to get an ordinance so as to extend their mains. We hardly think they will be successful in this, as Chicago could hardly afford to have the streets torn up in view of the coming fair. The rest of the list was dull and uniform, excepting Whisky, which had another quick rise. There was no change in little or no attention as all eyes are upon the few speculators that rule the market. The bank statement was better than was expected and showed that the banks had still over \$4,000,000 above the reserve. We expect a better statement next week, as considerable money will be released from the treasury to pay the interest due on bonds. Money was again high, but not as high as 8 per cent, was paid at one time yesterday. We look for a firm rate for money for some time yet as the west requires some money yet to move their crops. The short interest in the market remains quite heavy and the bears seem to be particularly bearish at Louisville and Nashville, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The south has had everything to contend with the last two years, and we think if there is any change in the situation it must be for the better. We think the price of Louisville and Nashville reasonable at present figures, and holders of it will have no cause to complain by showing their faith in the property. As the market is very narrow we believe in buying on weak spots and selling on rallies.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Interest 865,075

Loans, decrease 1,525,000

Specie, decrease 1,532,000

Deposits, decrease 8,177,700

Circulation, increase 29,400

Bank notes now hold \$4,432,500 in excess of the legal requirements of 10 per cent rule.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, October 1.

Local—Market firm; middling 7 1/2.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

RECEIPTS VS. SHIPMENTS VS. STOCKS.

1892 1891 1892 1891 1892 1891

Sunday 650 1400 100 1000 650 757

Monday 1200 1000 100 1000 1200 1000

Tuesday 1200 1000 100 1000 1200 1000

Wednesday 1200 1000 100 1000 1200 1000

Thursday 1200 1000 100 1000 1200 1000

Friday 1200 1000 100 1000 1200 1000

Total 650 1400 100 1000 650 757

Now we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

Opening Closing

OCTOBER 1—Cotton spot steadily with little doing; middling uplands 4 1/2; middling 5; No. 2 long 6 1/2; No. 3 long 7 1/2; No. 4 long 8 1/2; No. 5 long 9 1/2; No. 6 long 10 1/2; No. 7 long 11 1/2; No. 8 long 12 1/2; No. 9 long 13 1/2; No. 10 long 14 1/2; No. 11 long 15 1/2; No. 12 long 16 1/2; No. 13 long 17 1/2; No. 14 long 18 1/2; No. 15 long 19 1/2; No. 16 long 20 1/2; No. 17 long 21 1/2; No. 18 long 22 1/2; No. 19 long 23 1/2; No. 20 long 24 1/2; No. 21 long 25 1/2; No. 22 long 26 1/2; No. 23 long 27 1/2; No. 24 long 28 1/2; No. 25 long 29 1/2; No. 26 long 30 1/2; No. 27 long 31 1/2; No. 28 long 32 1/2; No. 29 long 33 1/2; No. 30 long 34 1/2; No. 31 long 35 1/2; No. 32 long 36 1/2; No. 33 long 37 1/2; No. 34 long 38 1/2; No. 35 long 39 1/2; No. 36 long 40 1/2; No. 37 long 41 1/2; No. 38 long 42 1/2; No. 39 long 43 1/2; No. 40 long 44 1/2; No. 41 long 45 1/2; No. 42 long 46 1/2; No. 43 long 47 1/2; No. 44 long 48 1/2; No. 45 long 49 1/2; No. 46 long 50 1/2; No. 47 long 51 1/2; No. 48 long 52 1/2; No. 49 long 53 1/2; No. 50 long 54 1/2; No. 51 long 55 1/2; No. 52 long 56 1/2; No. 53 long 57 1/2; No. 54 long 58 1/2; No. 55 long 59 1/2; No. 56 long 60 1/2; No. 57 long 61 1/2; No. 58 long 62 1/2; No. 59 long 63 1/2; No. 60 long 64 1/2; No. 61 long 65 1/2; No. 62 long 66 1/2; No. 63 long 67 1/2; No. 64 long 68 1/2; No. 65 long 69 1/2; No. 66 long 70 1/2; No. 67 long 71 1/2; No. 68 long 72 1/2; No. 69 long 73 1/2; No. 70 long 74 1/2; No. 71 long 75 1/2; No. 72 long 76 1/2; No. 73 long 77 1/2; No. 74 long 78 1/2; No. 75 long 79 1/2; No. 76 long 80 1/2; No. 77 long 81 1/2; No. 78 long 82 1/2; No. 79 long 83 1/2; No. 80 long 84 1/2; No. 81 long 85 1/2; No. 82 long 86 1/2; No. 83 long 87 1/2; No. 84 long 88 1/2; No. 85 long 89 1/2; No. 86 long 90 1/2; No. 87 long 91 1/2; No. 88 long 92 1/2; No. 89 long 93 1/2; No. 90 long 94 1/2; No. 91 long 95 1/2; No. 92 long 96 1/2; No. 93 long 97 1/2; No. 94 long 98 1/2; No. 95 long 99 1/2; No. 96 long 100 1/2; No. 97 long 101 1/2; No. 98 long 102 1/2; No. 99 long 103 1/2; No. 100 long 104 1/2; No. 101 long 105 1/2; No. 102 long 106 1/2; No. 103 long 107 1/2; No. 104 long 108 1/2; No. 105 long 109 1/2; No. 106 long 110 1/2; No. 107 long 111 1/2; No. 108 long 112 1/2; No. 109 long 113 1/2; No. 110 long 114 1/2; No. 111 long 115 1/2; No. 112 long 116 1/2; No. 113 long 117 1/2; No. 114 long 118 1/2; No. 115 long 119 1/2; No. 116 long 120 1/2; No. 117 long 121 1/2; No. 118 long 122 1/2; No. 119 long 123 1/2; No. 120 long 124 1/2; No. 121 long 125 1/2; No. 122 long 126 1/2; No. 123 long 127 1/2; No. 124 long 128 1/2; No. 125 long 129 1/2; No. 126 long 130 1/2; No. 127 long 131 1/2; No. 128 long 132 1/2; No. 129 long 133 1/2; No. 130 long 134 1/2; No. 131 long 135 1/2; No. 132 long 136 1/2; No. 133 long 137 1/2; No. 134 long 138 1/2; No. 135 long 139 1/2; No. 136 long 140 1/2; No. 137 long 141 1/2; No. 138 long 142 1/2; No. 139 long 143 1/2; No. 140 long 144 1/2; No. 141 long 145 1/2; No. 142 long 146 1/2; No. 143 long 147 1/2; No. 144 long 148 1/2; No. 145 long 149 1/2; No. 146 long 150 1/2; No. 147 long 151 1/2; No. 148 long 152 1/2; No. 149 long 153 1/2; No. 150 long 154 1/2; No. 151 long 155 1/2; No. 152 long 156 1/2; No. 153 long 157 1/2; No. 154 long 158 1/2; No. 155 long 159 1/2; No. 156 long 160 1/2; No. 157 long 161 1/2; No. 158 long 162 1/2; No. 159 long 163 1/2; No. 160 long 164 1/2; No. 161 long 165 1/2; No. 162 long 166 1/2; No. 163 long 167 1/2; No. 164 long 168 1/2; No. 165 long 169 1/2; No. 166 long 170 1/2; No. 167 long 171 1/2; No. 168 long 172 1/2; No. 169 long 173 1/2; No. 170 long 174 1/2; No. 171 long 175 1/2; No. 172 long 176 1/2; No. 173 long 177 1/2; No. 174 long 178 1/2; No. 175 long 179 1/2; No. 176 long 180 1/2; No. 177 long 181 1/2; No. 178 long 182 1/2; No. 179 long 183 1/2; No. 180 long 184 1/2; No. 181 long 185 1/2; No. 182 long 186 1/2; No. 183 long 187 1/2; No. 184 long 188 1/2; No. 185 long 189 1/2; No. 186 long 190 1/2; No. 187 long 191 1/2; No. 188 long 192 1/2; No. 189 long 193 1/2; No. 190 long 194 1/2; No. 191 long 195 1/2; No. 192 long 196 1/2; No. 193 long 197 1/2; No. 194 long 198 1/2; No. 195 long 199 1/2; No. 196 long 200 1/2; No. 197 long 201 1/2; No. 198 long 202 1/2; No. 199 long 203 1/2; No. 200 long 204 1/2; No. 201 long 205 1/2; No. 202 long 206 1/2; No. 203 long 207 1/2; No. 204 long 208 1/2; No. 205 long 209 1/

BRAINY MEN,

And What They Are Talking About
Nowadays.

JAY GOULD AND THE WESTERN UNION.

General Eckert's Career—An Unpatented Invention—The Philadelphia Syndicate—The Vanderbilt Boys.

New York, September 9.—Jay Gould returning from a long visit to the southwest found his second son, who is called Eddie by everyone, in trooper's uniform with loaded revolvers at his belt and his fine cavalry horse fitted up for active service in the field. Father and son had scarcely more time than was sufficient to pass greetings and then the young man went away a common soldier to protect property and lives which were threatened during the strikes at Buffalo.

On the following morning Mr. Gould read in the newspapers a paragraph in which it was said that he had sold or was about to sell the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company which he owned. That paragraph caused an amused smile, and it was said on Wall street later, the report having come, according to the rumor from his older son George, that his father was far more interested in the dispatches which told of the trip of the cavalry company, of which Eddie is a member, than he was in the story that he had sold several million dollars' worth of West-

same the general superintendent of the company which operated the telegraph along the line of that railroad which is now called the Pan Handle, running from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. Here, in 1859, he made the acquaintance of Anson Stager and J. Layng, and three of them afterwards became closely associated. Mr. Layng was the general manager of the railroad and Stager was an expert electrician. They were young men, and they had their careers to make and made them conspicuously afterwards. When the war broke out afterward Eckert became an associate of General Stager in the war department, where he organized the telegraphic service of the army, and perhaps it was here that his extraordinary executive capacity first attracted the greater capitalists of the east. However,



GENERAL THOMAS T. ECKART.

er, Eckert was led astray for a while. Somebody came to Washington with many stories of gold discoveries in North Carolina. The miners were to yield as magnificently as the Sierras did after the discoveries in 1848. Nuggets of gold were brought to Washington, and nothing so tempts the cupidity of men as nuggets said to have been picked up in some newly discovered territory. So they tempted General Eckert, and he found that while there was gold in North Carolina it cost about \$10 to get \$1 back again from these mines. Instead of the mines yielding him a fortune they swallowed such little property as he possessed, and perhaps he was a fortunate find for the telegraph service of the army. He had lost his money, but still he had that which nothing but death could take from him, his brains; and these were soon at the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and in that service he has been ever since.

A Non-Patented Invention.

While this company were thus chattering about Eckert and reviewing his career, Mr. Layng, who is now the executive head of the West Shore railroad system, drew from his pocket a little bit of steel about the size of a small jackknife such as boys carry, and he said that this little thing was a memory of the day when Eckert and Stager were engaged in telegraphing between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Somewhere between those cities an accident had happened on the railway. General Stager was a passenger. He had in his pocket a small telegraph instrument, and he determined to cut the wires to headquarters. Tapping the wires in this manner is a rather dangerous operation. The pressure of the telegraph wire stretched between two poles is very heavy, and when a wire was cut it was the habit to support the two ends with vires to which pulley and tackle were attached, and then the wires were cut. This was the circuit for the pocket knife which took a great deal of time and the repairs were rather difficult to make. Mr. Layng watched this operation of tapping the wire and although he was able to send and receive messages he told Stager that he thought he could do better than that.

"Beat it if you can," said Stager. "I don't know if it can be beat. There isn't any other way of cutting a wire and putting in the loop when we want to tap it out in the country as I do now."

Mr. Layng went back to his office, and as he said, put on his thinking cap. He took out his pocket knife and began to work on a rough draft of something that was in his mind, but not so clearly that he could guide a pencil so as to trace it perfectly upon a sheet of paper. But he stuck to it and at last made a model of something which he called a circuit breaker. Then he sent for an expert telegrapher that he might get the man's opinion on it. The expert looked at it for a moment and then his eyes sparkled.

"Send it to the shop," said he, "and have one made."

This was done, but it was found to be faulty as its weight was too great. It weighed over two pounds, and the circuit was too large.

"And this gentleman is the third one," said Mr. Layng. "I have carried it for more than thirty years. It has been used hundreds of times to break a circuit out in the fields or woods and tap the wires."

When it was shown to General Stager and General Eckert, they thought their invention was a perfect instrument.

Eckert has used thousands of them in the Western Union service,

and I suppose it is one of the commonest implements that telegraphers handle."

"Did you get a patent on it, Mr. Layng?"

"No, I did not," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

General Eckert had forgotten all about the bantering circumstances which led to the development of this implement, which is now so universally used, until a year or two ago when he met Mr. Layng and told him of the invention.

"Oh, no," said the railroad manager, smiling. "I never bothered about that."

The little machine was passed around.

It was as light as a pocketknife. It was so arranged that the telegraph wire could be adjusted to fit the various circuits.

In this way a piece of wood and wire was broken. Then by attaching a loop to either end of the wire and turning the adjustable key the circuit was renewed, passing through the loop. The operation could be done in two or three minutes' time. Then having sent the message, the instrument was put up under the desk and the line repaired came along and required no attention.

PROGRESS IN AERIAL NAVIGATION.

ROM THE year 1783, when brothers Mongolfier constructed the first balloon, which was formed of paper and inflated with hot air, very little was actually done in regard to steering or directing balloons until 1851, notwithstanding that numerous attempts had been made and many theories proposed. However, in this year it may be said that a really first-class engineer took up the subject of aeronautics. I refer to Henri Giffard, who was said to be an engineer and mechanician without rival, and the inventor of that marvelous instrument the injector, by which a stream of water without pressure is driven into a boiler against a pressure with no other force than the steam from the boiler acting directly upon the cold water without the interposition of any piston or moving parts whatsoever.

After a great deal of trouble and many disappointments, Giffard launched his first aerostat dirigible a vapour on the 24th day of September, 1852. This aerostat was an elongated balloon, pointed at both ends, and entirely covered—excepting the points and the lower part—by a net. Cords hanging from the net on each side of the balloon were attached to a wooden beam 65.6 feet long, placed at a considerable distance below the balloon; 19.6 feet below the beam was suspended a platform, on which was placed a small steam engine and boiler, with the necessary coal and water. The balloon itself was 39 feet in diameter at the middle and 144 feet long, and contained 88,291 cubic feet of gas. A triangular rudder was attached to the balloon, and connected with cords, so as to be easily manipulated from the platform. The fire was enclosed in such a manner that it could not ignite the gas. The draught was induced by the escaping force of the exhaust steam, after

feet, and that the head of the balloon could be turned in any direction, and if navigated in a dead calm it was as manageable as a boat.

After making his first balloon, Giffard made other inventions from which he realized large sums of money, and this enabled him to conduct further experiments not only with "dirigible" balloons, but also with captive balloons. From experiments which he had tried, he believed that it was only necessary to make the aerostat large enough to inflate it with pure hydrogen gas, and to provide it with a powerful motor, in order to obtain velocities much greater than he had obtained in his first experiments. He prepared a complete specification of a gigantic aerostat which formed the subject of a patent. The text of this patent was published in the *Genie Industriel de MM. Armand Gréve*, and at the time was considered a monument of skill and ingenuity in aeronautics. This proposed balloon was very much elongated, being much longer and relatively less in diameter than had ever been attempted before, and in order to preserve its shape and to enable it to resist a pressure it was provided with a stiff backbone, extending its entire length. It was about 9,168 feet long, 98 feet in diameter, and its cubic contents 7,769,647 feet. It was proposed to inflate this balloon with pure hydrogen gas. Such a balloon would carry a motor weighing no less than 66,000 pounds and still leave an excess of ascensional force sufficiently great to carry a number of passengers besides fuel and water.

In the meantime Giffard had been making great improvements in high-speed engines, and he proved mathematically that such a balloon might attain a velocity of forty-four miles an hour, and consequently be quite independent of all ordinary winds. The drawings, the specifications, the material, and the money were all ready, but the great Giffard was seized with blindness, and thus incapacitated for this great undertaking.

In 1870, after the first defeat of the French, and while Paris was still in a state of siege, when they only means that the inhabitants had of communicating with the outside world was by balloons or by carrier pigeons, Dupuy de Lome, who had already gained a great reputation in the construction of ironclads, became a member of the committee of defense, and interested himself in aeronautics. He presented to the Academy of Science a project for a "dirigible" balloon, and the national defense opened a credit of 40,000 francs for its construction. But on account of great difficulties, and the complete disorganization of labor, this balloon was ready only a few days before the capitulation, and in fact was not actually tried until two years later. This balloon was 118 feet long, 48 feet in diameter, and contained 120,076 cubic feet of pure hydrogen gas, and was in the form of a very thick cigar. It was necessary to keep the balloon completely inflated in order that it should have sufficient stiffness to maintain its form while being propelled, it was furnished with an airtight bag or balloonette, which enabled air to be pumped in or discharged without allowing the air to mix with or to deteriorate the gas. The car was suspended about forty-six feet below the balloon, and was provided with a propelling screw 29.5 feet in diameter, which was driven by eight men. A triangular rudder was attached to both the balloon and the cords of suspension. The first experiments took place on February 24, 1872, in the Fort of Vincennes, under the direction of M. Dupuy de Lome, accompanied by M. Zede, M. Yon, and eight men to operate the screw. The balloon ascended rapidly and as soon as the screws operated it responded to the action of the rudder at once.

The speed was found to be 6.2 miles per hour, and it descended without accident over six miles from the point of departure. In 1881, the brothers Tissandier commenced experiments with a "dirigible" balloon, which was made of a similar shape to that previously experimented with by Giffard and Dupuy de Lome. This balloon was ninety-one feet long, thirty-five feet in diameter, and had a volume of 56,506 cubic feet. The car was formed of hambois caged together by cords and copper wires. The balloon was completely enclosed in a net and the car was suspended a sufficient distance below the machine to give the necessary stability. The car was driven by a dynamo-electric motor especially constructed for the purpose by the Siemens Brothers. It developed 1.23 horse power, and weighed ninety-nine pounds. The propelling screw was nine feet in diameter, had two blades and made 180 turns in a minute. The current of air necessary for navigation of the motor was derived from a bicromatic battery of twenty-four elements, the solution of which was made very strong and the surface of the zinc very large. The weight was as follows: Balloon, 374 pounds; cords of suspension, 150 pounds; motor, shafts, 74 pounds; car, 220 pounds; motor, screw and battery, with its frame, 100 pounds; total weight, 616 pounds; apparatus for stopping, 103 pounds; all this, with the aeronauts and their instruments and 849 pounds of ballast, brought the total weight up to 2,728 pounds.

The first experiment took place October 8, 1883. The balloon rapidly mounted to a height of 1,640 feet, whereupon the battery was fully turned on the balloon commenced at once to move through the air at the rate of 6.7 miles per hour, and the rudder was found to operate perfectly. A second trial was made on the 26th of September, when the wind was only blowing at the rate of 6.7 miles per hour, the speed of the balloon through the air was found to be 8.9 miles per hour. A great number of evolutions were performed over Paris. The balloon remained in the air two hours and

finally descended without accident in a field fifteen miles from the point of departure.

The present "dirigible" balloon of the French army, of which so much has been said, is the result of a long series of experiments conducted at Châlons-Mendon in behalf of the French government by General Herold, Captain de la Haye and Captain Krotz. Experiments were commenced as early as 1872, but very little progress was made until after the brothers Tissandier had

would develop at least as much power in proportion to its weight as a bird is able to develop. Heavy birds with relatively small wings, such as, for instance, the goose, carrying about 150 pounds to the horse power, will fly in the air more easily and the vulture, in which the wing surface is very large in proportion to the weight, carrying probably in the neighborhood of 250 pounds per horse power. All who have witnessed the flight of these last

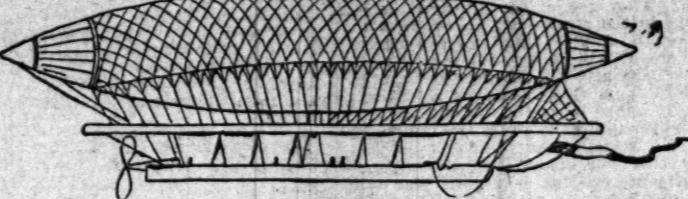
metres per second (about 45 miles an hour), and still more and still higher velocities. I am not prepared to say that the relations of weight and speed here experimentally established for planes of small areas, will hold for indefinitely large ones; but from what we know, there can be no doubt that they do so hold.

It can therefore be inferred that we can

safely. A very large aeroplane has to be provided to prevent too rapid fall in case of a stoppage of the machinery, and the weight of the machine must be proportional to the power required to drive it. But should a flying machine be considered as only an aerial torpedo for carrying high explosive and dropping them at a point or thirty miles distant, then the bulky aeroplane can be replaced by a large plane with one above the other (superposed), which would lift much more for their weight and the power required to drive them, and would enable the machine to fly much faster. A machine of this kind could be controlled, as related to height above the earth, after the manner of a common water torpedo, while its direction could be controlled with a great degree of nicety by a magnetic needle operating upon automatic steerable gear (3) constructed in such a manner that it could be instantly set to steer automatically to any desired point of the compass, and to let go its bomb and to fall itself with the remainder of its naptha after the screw had made a predetermined number of turns.

Experiments in any field of research are always extremely expensive, even if all the data is at hand. How much more expensive would be those conducted on a large scale in a field where all the data has to be obtained by long and laborious experiments, in which a great many machines and expensive apparatus have to be invented and constructed simply to obtain necessary data! Such experiments are too expensive to be conducted in any considerable time by private individuals. The French experiments were conducted by French officers at the expense of the government; they extended over a period of fifteen years, and have all been conducted for the purpose of rendering the balloon manageable. At the dates the experiments were commenced no motor had ever been made which was capable of developing its weight and of raising itself in the air. These experiments have cost some million of francs, and as far as actual results are concerned they have placed the French far ahead of all other nations in this field of science, and have probably brought the balloon to about the highest degree of perfection as it will ever reach.

If we in England wish to exceed the French in aerial navigation, I think we should take



"LA FRANCE," BUILT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

shown their apparatus. Taking advantage of all the experiments that had preceded them the French officers constructed a fish-shaped balloon, the greatest diameter being near the forward end. The principal dimensions of the balloon were: Length, 165 feet; diameter, 27.5 feet; volume, 63,830 cubic feet. The motive power was a special construction of dynamo-electric machine which developed 8.6 horse power on the shaft of the machine. It was driven by a battery which developed twelve electrical horse power. The weight of the battery was 42.5 pounds per horse power per hour. The system was of great diameter, made forty-six turns per minute, and gave a propulsive force of 1,100 pounds per hour. The principal weights were: Balloon and balloonette, 811 pounds; net, 279 pounds; car complete, 994 pounds; rudder, 101 pounds; screw, 90 pounds; electric machine, 215 pounds; framework and gearing, 103 pounds; motor shaft, 67 pounds; batteries and apparatus, 93.5 pounds; aerostat, 200 pounds; ballast, 470 pounds; total, about 4,400 pounds.

The relation of the weight to the lifting power was so adjusted that the balloon had very little ascensional force and when liberated on the 9th of August, 1884, it was found to rise very slowly in the air. When it had attained a small clear space above the earth, the car was put into motion, the balloon at once commenced to travel through the air at a velocity of 12.26 miles per hour, and readily responded to the least movement of the rudder. The officers in their report on this trial to the government say:

"The direction was at first toward Chatillon and Paris, but in order not to become entangled with the tops of the trees the direction was changed, and the balloon headed towards Versailles. Above Villacoublay, finding that we were about one-half mile from the balloon, we turned the arm thirty degrees to the left of the direction in which we were headed. Following our route until Châlons was directly to our left, the balloon was then turned to the left with much more ease than it changed its direction before, and very soon it was hovering 984 feet above its point of departure. The tendency of the balloon was to descend at this moment, was caused principally in that the weight of the load was greater than the lifting power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted for the same purpose, small plane which carried loads of only two or three pounds, while my experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power, and in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 133 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a rotating arm thirty feet long, in my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, so as to make the circumference of the circle round which it traveled exactly

SOUND, H SOLID H AND H SAFE H INVESTMENT!

Central Business Property AT AUCTION.

Sale Absolute and Without Reserve to the

HIGHEST BIDDER,

Before the Court-house door, Tuesday, November

the first, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Remember the date

NOVEMBER THE FIRST

MEDLEY OF MARVELS.

The Largest and Smallest Things on Earth.

WHICH ATTRACT OUR ATTENTION.

John Paul Bocock Gives his Collection of the Large, Small, and Odd Things.

A Valuable List.

Copyrighted, 1892, by S. S. McClure.

The smallest fully developed woman in the world and certainly beyond a doubt the smallest in the United States, is Miss Ellen Tickel, of Heno Post Office, Butler county, Ohio. She is twenty-eight inches tall, twenty-nine years of age, and weighs only four pounds. She grew like other children until she reached the age of three. She is symmetrical and has been healthy and strong all her life.

The smallest sea island on record is nine feet across, and is reported by Captain John Richards of the British ship Cambrian Monarch to have been sighted by him in latitude 20 degrees 2 minutes north, longitude 137 degrees 20 minutes east. It was about two miles around it and it was clearly an island, tapering upward in a pyramidal shape below the surface of the water.

The smallest screws in the world are used in the production of watches. The fourth jewel wheel screw has 200 threads to the inch, these threads being 4-1/2 inches long. The screws are too small to count, but it has been estimated that the thimble of an ordinary woman will hold 100,000 of them.

The smallest wire is 1,000 of an inch in diameter, which is of course much finer than the hair on one's head. Ordinary fire wire is drawn through steel plates, these smallest wires are drawn through diamond points and are then run through machinery which winds it spirally with a layer of silk thread which is 1,000 of an inch in thickness. There are plenty of uses for this very fine wire, such as making the receiving instruments of ocean cables, the galvanometers used in testing cables and the like.

The smallest ring of recent date and authentic record was done by W. Frank Hunter, of Topeka, Kan. He wrote with a pen 6,201 words on the back of a postal card, transcribing the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and part of the tenth chapter of St. John. Since the publication of Mr. Hunter's accomplishment the stamp has been sold, that of Wm. S. Macmillan, of Boston, Mass., wrote with a pen 10,283 words on a postal card, comprising the chapters of John from the ninth to the twentieth, inclusive.

The Swedes and Plate Deutsch work for the lowest wages of any immigrants that come to this country.

Mrs. G. M. Redmond, of St. Louis, is the youngest great-grandmother of recent record. At the age of fifty-two a daughter was born to her grandchild, Mrs. A. N. Fase, of Kansas City, who was at that time sixteen years of age.

The smallest holes pierced by modern machinery are 1,000 part of an inch in diameter.

They are bored by a machine invented by one John Wenslow, which makes 22,000 revolutions a minute. It is through these apparatuses that the very smallest wires are drawn, and until recently they were pierced by hand. Edison has plates through which platinum wires are drawn of 1,000 part of an inch in diameter.

E. M. T. Hunt of Vienna, elected in 1890 to represent 20,000,000 of the people of Austria, was chosen speaker of congress. Clay was 34 when chosen to preside over the house in 1811.

The "vest pocket railroad" runs from Keuka lake, to Bath, N. Y., eight miles, on a three foot gauge.

A pneumatic engine, for exhibition at Albert, the prince consort of Queen Victoria. The first exposition of France were held in 1865 and 1867, the first in Vienna in 1878, and the first in Berlin in 1882.

The Egyptians had operas and enjoyed them. The first drama of the "Opera à la mode," which subsequently gave place to "operas," was in 1836, the first "operas" performed being "The Operas" of Fer.

Robert, Prince of Prussia, the smallest banker, and has a four year old child that is as big as he is.

Robert H. Hussey, of Lawrence street,

Brooklyn, thirty-three inches high, is the smallest man.

The grain is the smallest weight in use. The smallest coal burning locomotive, five feet long, was built by Charles D. Young.

The smallest church in New York is the People's in Harlem, a room over a drug store.

The smallest town in the world is Milwaukee and at one time owned eleven clothing stores there is "the smallest millionaire," it is said. He is rated at fifteen million.

The youngest chief justice on record is believed to have been Guy C. H. Corliss of Wyoming, who in 1861, when 18, was elected chief justice of the supreme court of the new state of North Dakota. He was only 18 years of age, and had been a member of the bar only one year.

The oldest company in America is the 100 feet high, broad shouldered and angular, and has jurisdiction of 75,000 square miles of territory.

The first "lucifer" match was made by John Koenig in a German dungeon, in Ludwigsburg, 1828.

The first electric tower clock in the United States was installed on the new courthouse at San Francisco.

The first "stars and stripes," or "old glory," was made by Betsy Ross in Philadelphia, in

demands are diminishing at an alarming rate.

For what we need as a beverage, so far as we can tell, in China B. C.

Alejriz Alhambra says coffee was first made known a beverage in 870 of the Hegira.

Gold was first discovered at Pike's Peak by a carpenter named Purkiss in the year 1859.

He had gone on a hunting trip from Hardwick, Esq., and picked up a little crude gold near the head waters of Platte river.

A half century elapsed before the great Pike's Peak gold strike.

The first deaf and dumb asylum in the United States was the American asylum, in Hartford, Conn.

The oldest college building still in existence is the University of Cambridge, founded in 1200 B. C.

The oldest stone monuments show that the saw was in use at least 1,000 years before Christ.

The first steel gun, properly so-called, built in this country was constructed at the South Boston Iron Works in 1882. The first steel guns made for naval purposes were constructed at the Washington navy yard in 1884.

The first steel railroad in New York city was the New York and Harlem, which was built in 1832.

The first steam railroad was turned out by a first, but being forbidden in 1833 to use steam below Fourteenth street, horse cars were then put on.

The first song "The Star Spangled Banner" was first sung in 1814, but the time was the old one of "Anacreon in Heaven."

The first orthodox Jew to be made a peer of England was Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild, who was created Baron Rothschild of Trim by Mr. Gladstone on July 9, 1885.

A postal service on a limited scale was first established in the United States on September 22, 1776.

Air-tight fruit jars were patented by William W. Lytle in 1876.

The first smoke consuming railroad locomotive ever built was turned out of the Chicago and Alton car shop, at Bloomington, Ill., in October, 1861. Its inventor, A. R. Carver, was not only consumes its smoke but consumes fuel.

Charles introduced musical glasses into London in 1746.

The first double-deck twin screw ferry boat in use in the United States is the Cincinnati, which runs over the Pennsylvania railroad, from Jersey city to New York. She is 200 feet long, 46 feet wide and makes twelve miles an hour.

The first electric railroad in Brazil has just been completed in the city of Bahia.

It is a narrow gauge, one and a half miles long, and the whole plant and equipment were made in the United States and shipped bodily to Brazil.

The first twelve-inch gun ever made for the American navy was shipped from the Washington, D. C., gun factory to the Monterey, at San Francisco, January 2, 1862.

Dearest Things.

The lowest barometric pressure on record is 27.125 inches, which was observed in 1885 over a little brick house on Arch street above Second and Arch in Philadelphia.

The first cornet in England or America was blown by a Frenchman, name unknown, and the instrument has since for that reason been called the "French horn."

The first square signet engraved on stone comes from the year 1450 B. C.

It is supposed to have been the first engraved seal of any kind.

What we know. The name and titles and charge of Amenophis II are engraved upon it.

The name of Amenophis II is the Achaean, Minian and Chinese word suggested seals before historical times.

The first cast railroad in the United States was cast in the works of an Englishman and was an Englishman's ingenuity and was built in San Francisco. He saw the long wire cables of the steamship which were used to haul up the inclines in the Comstock lode, and conceived the idea of applying the same principle to the carrying of passengers on surface roads.

The first cable railroad in the United States was built on the Pacific coast by Louis Lyon an Englishman, recently deceased.

The first patent in the United States was issued to an Englishman, John Harrison, in 1735.

The first high hat paper was carried out in 1860, and the paper which appears appears among Albrecht Dürer's marginal illustrations of the celebrated prayer book of Emperor Maximilian. In 1861 Ammann's Book of Ecclesiastes, published in 1859, a high hat forms the crest of a nobleman.

Abraham presented his son's wife with a high hat, the first of which there is a historical mention.

Fires! Blazing.

The Babylonians divided the hour and minute into sixty parts.

The first French newspaper, The Gazette de France, was started in 1831 by Theodore Remond. He also established the first Monday paper.

The first book imported from Europe was brought over by John Sabin, of Philadelphia, the first railroad to use the steam locomotive in the country was the South Carolina railroad in 1831.

The first high hat paper was carried out in 1860, and the paper which appears

appears among Albrecht Dürer's marginal illustrations of the celebrated prayer book of Emperor Maximilian. In 1861 Ammann's Book of Ecclesiastes, published in 1859, a high hat forms the crest of a nobleman.

Abraham presented his son's wife with a high hat, the first of which there is a historical mention.

The first telegraph message ever sent was put on the wires as an experiment by some friends of the Calumet and Hecla mine.

The first patent in the United States was issued to an Englishman, John Harrison, in 1735.

The first mine in the world to produce copper is 1,000,000 tons of high grade Bessonneau ore every year. Some of the shafts in the Gobége mines are 600 feet deep. The nearest competitor of the Norrie mine is the Chapin pit in the Menominee range, Michigan, which produces 1,000,000 tons of high grade copper.

The greatest mine in the world for several reasons is said to be the Calumet and Hecla, on Lake Superior. Superfine Agassiz, the most famous structural think of the world, has said that the present output of the mine is 1,000,000 tons of high grade Bessonneau ore every year. Some of the shafts in the Gobége mines are 600 feet deep. The nearest competitor of the Norrie mine is the Chapin pit in the Menominee range, Michigan, which produces 1,000,000 tons of high grade copper.

The greatest mine in the world for several reasons is said to be the Calumet and Hecla, on Lake Superior.

The first mine in the world to produce copper is 1,000,000 tons of high grade Bessonneau ore every year. Some of the shafts in the Gobége mines are 600 feet deep. The nearest competitor of the Norrie mine is the Chapin pit in the Menominee range, Michigan, which produces 1,000,000 tons of high grade copper.

The greatest mine in the world for several reasons is said to be the Calumet and Hecla, on Lake Superior.

The first mine in the world to produce copper is 1,000,000 tons of high grade Bessonneau ore every year. Some of the shafts in the Gobége mines are 600 feet deep. The nearest competitor of the Norrie mine is the Chapin pit in the Menominee range, Michigan, which produces 1,000,000 tons of high grade copper.

The greatest mine in the world for several reasons is said to be the Calumet and Hecla, on Lake Superior.

The first mine in the world to produce copper is 1,000,000 tons of high grade Bessonneau ore every year. Some of the shafts in the Gobége mines are 600 feet deep. The nearest competitor of the Norrie mine is the Chapin pit in the Menominee range, Michigan, which produces 1,000,000 tons of high grade copper.

The greatest mine in the world for several reasons is said to be the Calumet and Hecla, on Lake Superior.

The first mine in the world to produce copper is 1,000,000 tons of high grade Bessonneau ore every year. Some of the shafts in the Gobége mines are 600 feet deep. The nearest competitor of the Norrie mine is the Chapin pit in the Menominee range, Michigan, which produces 1,000,000 tons of high grade copper.

The greatest mine in the world for several reasons is said to be the Calumet and Hecla, on Lake Superior.

The first mine in the world to produce copper is 1,000,000 tons of high grade Bessonneau ore every year. Some of the shafts in the Gobége mines are 600 feet deep. The nearest competitor of the Norrie mine is the Chapin pit in the Menominee range, Michigan, which produces 1,000,000 tons of high grade copper.

The greatest mine in the world for several reasons is said to be the Calumet and Hecla, on Lake Superior.

The first mine in the world to produce copper is 1,000,000 tons of high grade Bessonneau ore every year. Some of the shafts in the Gobége mines are 600 feet deep. The nearest competitor of the Norrie mine is the Chapin pit in the Menominee range, Michigan, which produces 1,000,000 tons of high grade copper.

The greatest mine in the world for several reasons is said to be the Calumet and Hecla, on Lake Superior.

The first mine in the world to produce copper is 1,000,000 tons of high grade Bessonneau ore every year. Some of the shafts in the Gobége mines are 600 feet deep. The nearest competitor of the Norrie mine is the Chapin pit in the Menominee range, Michigan, which produces 1,000,000 tons of high grade copper.

The greatest mine in the world for several reasons is said to be the Calumet and Hecla, on Lake Superior.

The first mine in the world to produce copper is 1,000,000 tons of high grade Bessonneau ore every year. Some of the shafts in the Gobége mines are 600 feet deep. The nearest competitor of the Norrie mine is the Chapin pit in the Menominee range, Michigan, which produces 1,000,000 tons of high grade copper.

The greatest mine in the world for several reasons is said to be the Calumet and Hecla, on Lake Superior.

The first mine in the world to produce copper is 1,000,000 tons of high grade Bessonneau ore every year. Some of the shafts in the Gobége mines are 600 feet deep. The nearest competitor of the Norrie mine is the Chapin pit in the Menominee range, Michigan, which produces 1,000,000 tons of high grade copper.

The greatest mine in the world for several reasons is said to be the Calumet and Hecla, on Lake Superior.

The first mine in the world to produce copper is 1,000,000 tons of high grade Bessonneau ore every year. Some of the shafts in the Gobége mines are 600 feet deep. The nearest competitor of the Norrie mine is the Chapin pit in the Menominee range, Michigan, which produces 1,000,000 tons of high grade copper.

The greatest mine in the world for several reasons is said to be the Calumet and Hecla, on Lake Superior.

The first mine in the world to produce copper is 1,000,000 tons of high grade Bessonneau ore every year. Some of the shafts in the Gobége mines are 600 feet deep. The nearest competitor of the Norrie mine is the Chapin pit in the Menominee range, Michigan, which produces 1,000,000 tons of high grade copper.

The greatest mine in the world for several reasons is said to be the Calumet and Hecla, on Lake Superior.

The first mine in the world to produce copper is 1,000,000 tons of high grade Bessonneau ore every year. Some of the shafts in the Gobége mines are 600 feet deep. The nearest competitor of the Norrie mine is the Chapin pit in the Menominee range, Michigan, which produces 1,000,000 tons of high grade copper.

<p

MAINSPRINGS.

WE ARE NOW USING
in our repair department
a very fine quality of Watch
Mainsprings, which are un-
equaled for elasticity and du-
rability and which will outlast
two of the ordinary kind. No
matter where you have your
other watch work done, come
to us for your Mainsprings.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
No. 57 Whitehall Street.



RUNNING CHANCES

of the baby breaking your watch may not re-
sult in any damage to your timepiece and none
to your pocket, but there are risks and dangers.
Some risks you can run without much danger;
others you can't run without an earnest intention
of losing stock of watches, and on the chance
you can't run without incurring a loss. In
this case these things are certain: This stock
is sure to turn over, and it is safe to say that
it is most assuredly superior to anything
else now shown in this city. It is sometimes
a loss of money not to spend it and it is
certainly losing more than it costs.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,
60 Whitehall Street.

FALL WEIGHTS.

You may not wish to change directly from
summer to winter weights in Underwear.
You need something in medium weight
for the Indian summer weather we always
have in this climate. To meet this require-
ment of comfort and health, we have a
nice line of Fall Weights, nice goods, yet
not expensive—the very things you want.

Then a better line of winter weights was
never seen than ours.

A. O. M. GAY & SON,
18 Whitehall St.

thief!!!

look out for those dishonest dealers who are selling inferior whisky out of bottles purporting to be the genuine
canadian club.

see that the bottles have a government stamp over the neck.

bluthenthal & bickart.

"b & b,"

44 & 46 marietta st. 'phone 378.
selling agents for old oscar pepper's whisky,
"canadian club" whisky,
joseph schultz' milwaukee beer.



LADIES AND GENTS

W. E. BAKER,

The Old Hat Man
212 Marietta street, has just received his
fall and winter hat blocks and is now pre-
pared to shape your old hats into the latest
New York style.

BARBARA FRITCHIE.

The Whole Story Is Declared to Be a
Myth.

GENERAL BRADLEY T. JOHNSTON,

The Great Confederate Cavalry Leader
Tells What He Knows About
Whittier's Famous Poem.

Warrenton, Va., September 30.—(Special)—General Bradley T. Johnston was seated under the trees, enjoying the smoke of a fragrant Havana, when a reporter ventured an inquiry regarding the story of "Barbara Fritchie," again made prominent by the death of Whittier. The gallant cavalry leader kindly consented to enlighten a popular misconception on the subject.

"I know all about 'Barbara Fritchie,'" he exclaimed, as he leaned back in his chair, and watched the trembling autumn leaves dreamily. "I know all about 'Barbara Fritchie,' and Whittier's libelous and scandalous fable."

"The point of the story is that Barbara Fritchie, an old and decrepit woman, was waving a Union flag out of her window while the confederate column was passing beneath her house. On seeing it, the leader, Jackson, was so much enraged that he ordered his troops to fire on the emblem of the enemy and then, shocked at his treason, hung his head and fled in despair.

"No such thing ever occurred.

"I was born and lived in Frederick until 1861 when I led a company from there to join the confederacy and mine was the first Maryland company mustered into the confederate army. When we entered Frederick in September, 1862, I was given the post of honor, had the advance and was placed in command of the town.

"I detailed Major Lewis Randolph, great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson, as provost marshal and controlled the town during the entire confederate occupation, September 7-10.

"On the 9th of September General Jones, whose brigade I had commanded at the Second Manassas, and who had been disabled at Malvern Hill, reported for duty and resumed his command. I was temporarily detached. I therefore had time to see friends in Frederick.

"Barbara Fritchie lived in a little house on the corner of Patrick street and Mill or Cambis creek. On the morning that the army moved through Frederick the divisions that had been camped south of the town by my direction, passed up All Saint's street and thence to the National pike towards Hagerstown. Stark's division, camped at Woodman's woods, north of the town, marched down Main street and thence up Patrick to the west and passed Barbara Fritchie's house. My brigade was a part of Stark's division.

"General Jackson rode into town to the house of the Rev. Dr. Ross, the Presbyterian clergyman, whose wife was the daughter of ex-Governor McDowell, of Lexington, Va. Jackson had known her from childhood, having been a professor at the Virginia Military Institute during his youth. With his staff he rode up to Dr. Ross's house, next to the Presbyterian church, and left his card for Mrs. Ross. He then rode to the courthouse and up Mill alley, coming into Patrick street and passing probably 300 yards from Barbara Fritchie's house. Then he proceeded west to join the troops.

"Jackson never saw Barbara Fritchie's house, never was near it, never saw Barbara Fritchie, nor she him. She was sick in bed and never saw a 'rebel' soldier and never waved a flag at any one at this time. No such incident as confederate soldiers firing on a flag held by a woman ever occurred anywhere at any time—they had too much sense and too much chivalry. Our people never had the craze about flags that possessed the other side. We never searched houses for them, nor took them from women.

"Those we captured," and the general's twinkling blue eyes lit up with the fire of the battlefield's memory, "we took by the strong hand in open fight at the point of the saber and bayonet."

"I fail to appreciate the sentiment that I see referred to now and then, 'that while the facts may be false, the sentiment is all right'—base slander on a heroic leader and his chivalrous followers is never right and it ought to be repudiated by honorable people. I did see small flags waved by children and a few women on that march, but they were only saluted with the rough willfulness of Irish soldiers in the Louisiana regiments, which caused them to be retired in disorder. But even that was reproved by officers as 'contrary to good order and military discipline.'"

"Barbara Fritchie,"

From The Illustrated American.

Since Whittier's death it is once more asked,

Did Barbara Fritchie wave the stars and stripes over Stonewall Jackson's army, and

was the poet correct when he wrote:

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag," she said?

And was this Jackson's reply:

"Who touches a hair on you gray head
Dies like a dog. March on!" he said?

The answer in each case is, No. The incident which Whittier describes in lines so thrilling

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, was responsible primarily for "Barbara Fritchie."

In September, 1863, a neighbor, Mr. C. S. Ramsburg, related the story to her son, Richmond, and herself. Barbara Fritchie was a connection of Mr. Ramsburg's, and he described it in detail exactly as it was depicted later in the poem. Mrs. Southworth's son remarked, "What a grand subject for a poem by Whittier, mother," whereupon she wrote to Whittier. The poem appeared soon afterward in The Atlantic Monthly.

The fact is, however, that General Jackson did not ride past Dame Barbara's house. That is proved by irrefutable testimony. General Lee rode past it, but there is abundant evidence to show that Dame Barbara did not wave a flag, did not even have half a day of a larger size than twelve or sixteen inches long.

Self Praise.

Self praise is no recommendation, but there are times when one must permit a person to tell the truth about himself. When what he says is supported by the testimony of others no reasonable man will doubt his word. Now, to say that Allcock's Porous Plasters are the only genuine and reliable porous plasters made is not self praise in the slightest degree. They have stood the test for over thirty years, and in proof of their merits it is only necessary to call attention to the cures effected and to the voluntary testimonies of those who have used them.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Allcock's, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

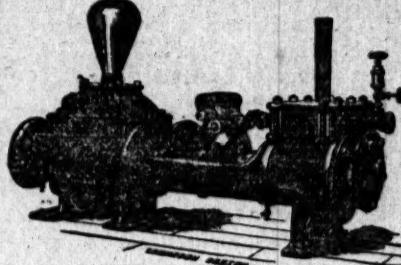
BECK & GREGG HARDWARE CO.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

SUPPLIES FOR RAILROADS,
Machine Shops, Mills, Mines, Factories and Contractors

IRON PIPE & FITTINGS

Brass, Iron and Water Valves, Inspirators, Injectors, Jet Pumps, Rubber and Leather Belting



Deane Steam Pumps, Reeves Wood Split Pulleys

SPLINT COAL.

It is the best Domestic Coal used in Atlanta today. Hundreds of people buy it in preference to all others.

Buy Your Winter Coal Now

WHILE IT IS CHEAP.

A. H. BENNING,

Telephone 356 and 1131. Yards, corner Simpson Street and Railroad and 357 Decatur Street.

This Week

We will offer a superb line of

COLOGNE BOTTLES

At remarkable low prices.

See the Display in Our Window.

MAIER & BERKELE,

31 AND 93 WHITEHALL STREET.

Telephone 267.

LADIES!

I want you to wear my Hand Turn, Hand Welt and McKay Sewed Shoes. They are all made from New Lasts and Patterns, are in Style, made by Expert Operatives, and Will Suit You.

\$4.00 buys the finest Ladies' Hand Turn or Hand Welt Button Boots, made in cloth or kid top, opera, patent tip or common sense lasts. These identical shoes our competitors sell at \$5.00 and \$6.00 a pair.

\$3.00 and \$3.50 we can sell you a very handsome Button Shoe, in Turn or Hand Welt, equal to any \$5.00 shoe made.

\$2.50 we have the greatest line of Hand Welts or Hand Turn Button Boots on earth.

\$2.00 we are out of view for a stylish, perfect-fitting and the best wearing Ladies' Shoes. I have them in every style, toe and heel, patent tip or plain.

\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 we are showing a great line of Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Boots.

GENTLEMEN.

\$5.00 buys the finest line Men's French Calf, Cordovan and Kangaroo Shoes made. What's the use paying \$7.00 for the same goods elsewhere?

\$4.00 buys from me a better shoe than is sold elsewhere at \$5.00.

\$3.00 -- We have no competition on earth. Our line of men's fine hand-sewed kangaroo and calf shoes is already the talk of Atlanta.

\$2.00 buys a great Calf Shoe for men.

\$1.00 to \$1.50 buys Solid, Stylish Shoes for gentlemen.

SCHOOL SHOES.

Mothers, save big money by buying children's and misses' boys' and youths' solid, serviceable shoes from me. I sell them cheaper than any house on earth.

H. A. SNELLING,

82 WHITEHALL STREET.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR**HARD WOOD MANTELS**

Tile Hearths, Facings and Floor Tile,

PLAIN AND ENAMELED GRATES

Brass, Silver and Bronze Grates and Fire Place Goods, Combination and Gas Fixtures in

Brass, Gilt, Gold, Silver, Bronze,

COPPER AND OLD IRON.

Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges

PLUMBERS,

Steam, Hot Air and Hot Water Heating, Gas Fitting, Tin and Galvanized Iron Work a specialty. The best of everything in the Housefurnishing line at bottom prices.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell St.

And Branch Store 201 Peter Street.

Has on hand and to arrive 100 gross of jars such as Mason's metal top, Mason's improved, Glassboro Improved, Woodbury Improved, extra rubber, and fixtures for all the sizes. 50 barrels jelly tumblers, 1-1/2 and 1-1/4 pints; 1,000 pounds fresh Turnips, 100 pounds of garden seeds of all kinds for their proper seasons. Also boots and shoes, hardware, hollowware, leather and harness and other articles. A complete line of other goods innumerable to mention here.

P. Lynch keeps his usual stock of tea when liquor, beer, ale and porter, hand and 100 emulsion barrels and half barrels in his Whitehall street store. Terms cash.

IS FROM
THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO.

NO. 108 CANAL STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Atlanta Made Carriages

UNEQUALLED FOR
STYLE,
COMFORT,
DURABILITY

JOHN M. SMITH

122 Wheat Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

Too many words spoil an advertisement. Our stock of Clothing doesn't need puffing. From the underneath sidewalk to crannies in the roof we are loaded down. You'll have to abandon the stores that sleep while the seasons go by. If you want just as good as the merchant tailors can give, you'll have to come to us. It doesn't matter that we save you money. What does matter is that we know how to combine the merchant tailor's goodness with the ready-made Clothes price.

EISEMAN BROS.



1892



1892

EISEMAN BROS.

Hard men to fit, men who never tried ready-made, particular men, they all lay their money down in this store with pleasure. Astonishing what a trifling difference cut and get-up makes one suit a model of style and another a monument of slouchiness. Getting just the right goods, built into suits just the right way, is the secret of the elegant garments we are showing. The know-how must start with the looms; no let-up till the tailor's finishing touch leaves the stamp of grace and perfection.

EISEMAN BROS.

15-17 Whitehall Street.

SANFORD E. CHURCH.

How a Young Doctor Became Chief Justice.

AN ILLUSTRIOS NEW YORKER.

Showing What a Young Boy With Determination Can Do—How Young Church Obtained His Education.

It is a saying of those who give advice to the young that having chosen a profession it should be persevered in until success comes. Yet there are some illustrations which show that this rule is not always a good one for young persons just beginning life to follow; and the story of a man who became a distinguished chief justice of the highest court in his state and who came very near receiving a nomination for that by the residency from one of the great parties may be cited as an interesting exception to the rule.

About fifty years ago a lad living in the western part of New York state believed that he had peculiar ability such as would make him a successful country doctor. But he was very poor, and his father was not able to give him much of an education, and the boy very early in life was compelled to support himself by teaching school, for which he received \$30 a month and his board with different farmers in the vicinity.

After he had collected about one hundred dollars the young man thought that he had



SANFORD E. CHURCH.

enough to begin the study of medicine. So he entered the office of a local physician in the town of Albion, and he took the medical books which were set before him, which were not very many in those days, and studied them; and he learned more of the practice of medicine by talking with his preceptor on his daily rounds of visits.

This preceptor was something of a politician, and he therefore was appointed clerk of one of the courts which used to meet in Albion three or four times a year.

One day he said to his student: "Sanford, I think you can help me earn a little money, for I know you need it badly enough. If you have time to go over to the courthouse and copy records you can earn as much as a dollar a day, sometimes more, and then you can have your evenings to study medicine."

The young man accepted the proposition, and with him went another young medical student who was a greater fool than he, and who also had opportunity to earn some money copying records. These young men worked with drudge-like pen during the day and at night they studied medicine for some two years. Their duties, however, took them frequently into the courtroom when the court was in session, and one day a very interesting trial took place, and the two friends of these young men's lives, for it changed their ambition. As they listened to the arguments of the lawyers each of them of a sudden without any previous desire to do such a thing decided to abandon medicine and to study law. When they came out of the courtroom they crossed the street to the office of the other, and the next day they closed their medical books, opened Blackstone and entered the office of a local lawyer.

After a year or two these young men were admitted to the bar and formed a partnership. One was Sanford E. Church and the other was Noah Davis, and a little while the young firm were called the "Young Church & Davis," when they gave up medicine to become lawyers. In a few years Davis was chosen justice of the supreme court for the western district of New York, and in accepting the office of Mr. Davis, he swore in Grover Cleveland as a member of the bar. Though they had been bosom friends and fellow students from childhood and had been partners for several years, yet they differed in politics, one being a republican and the other a democrat.

Promotions were rapid. Mr. Church was sent to the legislature, where he achieved great fame for one single act. Judge Davis received the favor of the people of the west, and was very nearly chosen United States senator. Had it not been for the successful candidate, Mr. Davis would have been selected. Afterward he became justice of the supreme court in New York city and only a year or two ago retired from that office because he had reached the age of seventy years.

Mr. Church gained great fame as a lawyer and in some of his cases he found that his medical studies were of much service to him.

He was a favorite with the physicians and in 1868, when the convention of the democratic party was held in New York city, the delegates from New York state, at the insistence of Mr. Church, voted to present Mr. Church's name as their candidate for the presidency. They voted for him for many ballots; and at one time it seemed as though he would receive the nomination. Other influences prevailed, and Mr. Church was not nominated. A year or two later, he was elected chief justice of the supreme court of New York, a court which in the opinion of many lawyers ranks only second to the supreme court of the United States. In that office Judge Church did not need to worry about his health with his fellow lawyers, for he had stock to medicine he would have unquestionably remained a country doctor all his life if it is not that he met his fate in New York bar that two young medical students living in a country village, poor, as they said, in church music, should by reason of their chance of admission have attained very distinguished honors.

It is a curious coincidence perhaps that two other very distinguished jurists began life as simple physicians. The other was a member of the Connecticut supreme court, practiced medicine in a little Connecticut village, and Justice Miller, whom many lawyers regard as one of the ablest lawyers ever to sit upon the bench of the supreme court of the United States, had been practicing medicine in a country town in the west for ten years before he began the study of law.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OPENING.

Interesting Exercises at the Southern Female College.

LaGrange, Ga., October 1.—(Special)—This widely known institution began its fiftieth session last Wednesday, under the motto, "Truth, Integrity, Obedience." One hundred and twenty-five students are present and the whole number of pupils exceed 200. The college register shows the following enrollment to date: Two from Tennessee, four from Florida, two from Mexico, six from North

Carolina, eleven from Alabama, one from Texas, one from New Orleans, two from South Carolina and the remainder from Georgia, representing Atlanta, Savannah, Macon, Decatur, Columbus, Dawson, Eatonton, Jackson, Fairmount, Camilla, Hephzibah, Hawkinsville, Meriwether, Waycross, Barnesville, Camilla, Senoia, Greenville, Valdosta, Thomasville and other places.

At the semi-centennial celebration a historical sketch was read by Prof. T. L. Longley, remarks were made by Rev. Dr. R. H. Harris, of Columbus and President C. C. Cox, religious services were conducted by Rev. S. G. Tumlin and Rev. J. P. Anderson, and music was furnished by the college orchestra, the vocal teachers, Mrs. Hutchinson, and her class, "Come thou Fount," was sung with orchestral accompaniment, as a hymn of invocation and commemoration.

At the approaching commencement a more elaborate celebration of the semi-centennial of a man who became a distinguished chief justice of the highest court in his state and who came very near receiving a nomination for that by the residency from one of the great parties may be cited as an interesting exception to the rule.

About fifty years ago a lad living in the western part of New York state believed that he had peculiar ability such as would make him a successful country doctor. But he was very poor, and his father was not able to give him much of an education, and the boy very early in life was compelled to support himself by teaching school, for which he received \$30 a month and his board with different farmers in the vicinity.

After he had collected about one hundred dollars the young man thought that he had

SHOE FACTS

EXCLUSIVE AND LATEST STYLES.

High Grade Shoes

AT MODERATE COST

You are loosing a valuable opportunity if you do not make special effort to buy Shoes of

R. C. BLACK,
35 Whitehall Street.
cot. dim top col. sizes

how the other half lives so long as flats are built without air shafts.

That there is no particular harm in riding a hobby horse if you don't compete others to get on and ride with you.

That there are only two objections to Christian science—one is that it is not Christian, and the other that it is not science.

MORNING GLORIES.

For the Constitution.

Here and there fair blossoms peep,
Amid the clustering vines;
Fresh with a dew and sunbeams deep,
Shutting them o'er bright eyes,
And fragile petals unfold.

To greet the morn's tender light
Scattered sun with rays of gold,
More perfect flowers in bloom,
Over them its full glory throws,
And the rainbow's ev'ry hue.

In purple, red, pink and blue,
Radiantly they're crowned—
But ah, brieft these flowers sway,

Fraud tendrils drop destroned,

Beside past half the day—
Alas! the flowers are done.

Beauty's charms for some short hours,
Gladened earth, and though gone,
Fragrance still clings to these bows'r
And brings back old memories
Of once bright morning glories.

A. C.

Guarance Company of North America and United States Guarantee Company.

If you are required to give a bond for the honest and faithful performance of your duty in a position of trust, you may either obtain two bonds from among your friends or apply to a guarantee company.

CHARLES C. THORN,
Room 33, Old Capitol.

For Rent.

uo in espo spruz skund pur 200 on Marietta street. See advertisement in rent column of W. A. Hemphill.

Our optician will aid your eyesight by fitting your eyes properly with our fine spectacles and eyeglasses. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street.

Mrs. Mary Madden.

At the solicitation of her many admirers, she has finally consented to open a class for ladies on either piano or organ. Mrs. Madden is known all over the state as a superior musician. Her wonderful aptitude and precision has often called forth the admiration of Atlanta's musical talent. Her superior has been in Atlanta to this day. To which assertion I can call to witness the Beethoven Society, eighty-seven members; the Rosini Club, 182 members, and the numerous other private piano clubs, and lastly the full band of the DeLyonians. Mrs. Madden will be engaged by Phillips & Crews' elegant rooms every day from 11 o'clock a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of receiving and classifying pupils for the ensuing musical season.

New Wine.

I have for sale a wine wholly free from alcoholic taint.

With no ingredient whatever except the pure juice of the grape. Made by a simple process recently discovered. A wine known to the antiquists and spoken of in the scriptural as the "fruit of the vine;" the "blood of the grape."

A child may drink it without injury. A healthy, refreshing beverage. Made from grapes grown at Mt. Airy, Ga. In half pint bottles, 25 cents each. oct 27.

WEAKNESS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN

Quickly and Thoroughly Cured

By a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail, unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day; feel a benefit every day. Sent by mail or express with directions for home treatment. Book and letter giving full particulars by mail, sealed, Mrs. Dr. Mary A. Brannon, 49 East Hunter st., Atlanta, Ga. Oct 2 sun 27.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Positively Cured By THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side.

They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILLS. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-S.

THE LEYDEN.

Select and Refined Home at 108 Peachtree Street.

Clean, airy room, choice, healthy location.

cuisine and attendance would please the most fastidious; must be seen to be appreciated; is not a hotel, but a select house.

By drinking pure water.

How may we get pure water? By having one of our Acme Water Elevator and Purifiers put in your well.

Terms to suit purchaser.

MONCRIEF, DOWMAN & CO., Mfrs.

Also tin, slate and iron roofing.

Phone 525. 39-5 Broad.

sep 4-dim.

CRISTAL LENSES

TRADE MARK. Quality First and Always.

KELLAM & MOORE, OPTICIANS

Manufacturers of fine eyeglasses and dentures in the genuine LeMaire opera glasses, dental saleroom, 54 Old Capitol, opposite postoffice.

How to Prevent Cholera.

By drinking pure water.

How may we get pure water? By having one of our Acme Water Elevator and Purifiers put in your well.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

MONCRIEF, DOWMAN & CO., Mfrs.

Also tin, slate and iron roofing.

Phone 525. 39-5 Broad.

Saturdays and Sundays. Saturdays and only.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA.

From Chattanooga, 11 30 am to Augusta..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Decatur..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Monroe..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Rome..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Marietta..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Opelika..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Selma..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Birmingham..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Jacksonville..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Chattanooga..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Pensacola..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Mobile..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to New Orleans..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Fort Valley..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Americus..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Columbus..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Macon..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Albany..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Phenix City..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Tuscaloosa..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Birmingham..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Tuskegee..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Dothan..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Prattville..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Phenix City..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Tuscaloosa..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Birmingham..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Tuskegee..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Dothan..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Phenix City..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Tuscaloosa..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Birmingham..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Tuskegee..... 9 00 am

From Atlanta, 11 30 am to Dothan..... 9 00 am

M. RICH & BROS'

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

No amount of Talk or Type Will Convince You as a Look Will Do of the Great Bargains Offered in This Our Great

OCTOBER SALE!

Dress Goods

For street, carriage, traveling and reception

COSTUMES.

A very great variety of fall goods. Our stock of

Fancy Cheviots, Storm Serves,

Homespuns, Ladies' Cloth,

Broad Cloth, Paris Novelties,

Cords, etc., etc.

Would all be cheap at 25 per cent more than our price this week.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

Two-toned Velvets, every imaginable shade. Illuminated, shot and changeable effects in Silks. All colors and combination.

A BLACK SILK DRESS,

Without which your wardrobe is incomplete.

SPECIAL PRICES

On fine Black Silks, guaranteed by the makers.

PRIESTLEY'S Black Goods

ARE

SUPERIOR

To any in the market. The reputation we have made in this department we are proud of, and will endeavor to hold it.

This Week We Offer

Special low prices with the opening of our fall line. Cote de Chival, Drap de Alma, all-wool Poche, Crystal Reps, wool Armure Basket effects, Armure Plaids, Diagonals, Whip Cords, Bedford Cords and fancy weaves. The finest assortment in the city.

LINENS.

A line of Table Damask, exceptionally cheap. 64-inch bleached Damask, 49c. 66-inch bleached Damask, 65c. 66-inch bleached Damask, 75c. 72-inch bleached Damask, \$1. These goods are worth one-third more than the quoted prices.

Table Napkins from 75c up to \$2. The greatest drive in the state.

TURKISH TOWELS

Size 21x42, worth 25c, at 15c each.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

EXCEPTIONAL SALE.

JACKETS.

Colored Diagonal and Cheviot Jackets, tailor made, for

\$4.98,

Worth \$8.50.

\$6.50

Jackets worth

\$9.50.

WRAPS.

New Parisian Wraps from \$9.50 to \$27.50.

RUSSIAN

BLOUSE COAT.

A garment to be worn a great deal this season. Price from \$12 to \$18.

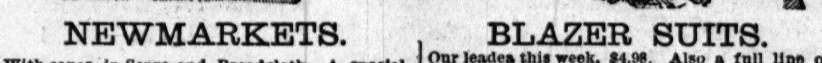


NEWMARKETS.

With caps in Serge and Broadcloth. A special bargain for Fall. Silk Waist Fronts and Parasols to match.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' ribbed Vests, 25c; Egyptian Yarn Vests, 50c; Combination Egyptian Yarn Union Suits at 98c; Children's Vests, 25c; Children's ribbed Plain Union Suits, in gray and white; Gentleman's Shirts, Sizes 15 to 18, 50c; Gentleman's Drawers, 50c; natural wool Suits, 98c; natural wool Drawers, 98c. One lot Gent's Underlanded Shirts, reinforced back and front, special for this week at 42c.



BLAZER SUITS.

Our leades this week, \$4.98. Also a full line of Eaton, Raefor and Blazer Suits from \$4.98 to \$20.

SPECIALS.

School Children's Caps. Another new lot just opened.

GLOVES.

The Bratz Kid Glove, a beautiful assortment.

St. Chamis Gloves, worth \$1.50, at \$1. Kid Gloves in broken sizes, Ladies', Children's and Girls', 50c.

New Silk Ruffles, triple pleated Ruching and Ruffles in Changeable Silk for Skirts. A new item. See them. A large assortment and inexpensive.

DESKS:

Compare these prices after seeing the values they represent and you will be ready to buy.

PARLOR SUITS.

5-piece Parlor Suits, handsomely upholstered, will go this week at \$25, worth double. We must move them.

SIDEBOARDS.

Fine solid oak Sideboards at \$17.50. Fine solid oak Sideboards, \$30.

DINING ROOM CHAIRS

Special sale of Dining Room Chairs this week, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. Center Tables at \$1.50 each. Oak Book Cases at \$7.

CARPETS.

We have a complete line Cutter's roller-top Desks for which we are sole agents. They are the finest in the world.

RUGS

Of every description. A great variety at the lowest prices.

M. RICH & BROS.,

12, 14, 16, 18 AND 20 E. HUNTER ST.

54 AND 56 WHITEHALL STREET.

PLANTATION FABLES

Brother Billy Goat Eats His Dinner.

The King That Talked Biggity.

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, AUTHOR OF "UNCLE REMUS," ETC.

Copyrighted by The Constitution. One Saturday afternoon Uncle Remus was sitting in the door of his cabin enjoying the sunshine while the little boy was mending, or trying to mend, a small wagon with which he had been playing. It was a half-holiday on the plantation, and there were several groups of negroes loitering about the quarters. Ordinarily the little boy would have been interested in their songs or in the drolleries that were passing from lip to lip and from group to group; but now he was too busy with the broken wagon. The old man watched the child through half-closed

eyes, and with a smile that was grim only in appearance. Finally, seeing that the little chap was growing impatient, Uncle Remus cried out with some asperity:

"What you doin' long er dat waggin? Gimme here! Fus news you know you won't have no waggin."

The little boy carried it to the old man very ready.

"Sump'n de matter wid de runnin' rear?" Uncle Remus remarked. "I dunner how it got any runnin' gear. Ef you had a f'nd waggin it woudn't last you tell ter-morrone night."

Just at that moment, Big Sam happened to get into an airy dispute with Becky's Bill. Big Sam was almost a giant, but Becky's Bill had a free mind and a loud tongue and he made a great deal more noise than Sam. This seemed to irritate Uncle Remus.

"Hush up, you trillin' vilvin!" he exclaimed. "You talk bigger dan de Billy goat did."

The other negroes laughed at this and Becky's Bill soon dropped the quarrel,

a-stannin' up dar kinder ruminatin' 'bout times, Brer Wolf loped up, he didn't make ready ready for ter see what kinder tas' goat meat got. Tit he took notice dat Brer Billy Goat wuz chawin' away like he eatin' sumpin'. Brer Wolf sorter wait a while, but Brer Billy Goat wuz constant a-chawin' en a-chawin'.

Brer Wolf look on he look, but Brer Billy Goat keep on a-chawin' en a-chawin'.

Brer Wolf look close. He ain't see no green grass, he ain't see no hay, he ain't see no fodder, he ain't see no shucks, he ain't see no straw, he ain't see no tree leaf.

Brer Billy Goat went on a-chawin' en a-chawin'.

Brer Wolf study, but he dunner what de name er goodness Brer Billy Goat kin be eatin' up dar.

So bellerly he holl 'im.

"Ho, low, sence! 'Howdy, Brer Billy Goat! howdy! I hope you er middlin' peart dese hard times?"

"Brer Billy Goat shake his long beard, keep on a-chawin'."

"Brer Wolf low: 'low, seeze: 'What you eatin' Brer Billy Goat? Look like it tas'e mighty good.'

"Brer Billy Goat low: 'I'm a-eatin' dish yer rock, dat what I'm-a-eatin'.'

which was not hard to do, seeing that Big Sam was saying very little. The allusion to the Billy Goat attracted the attention of the little boy. He felt sure there was a story somewhere behind it, and when Uncle Remus had finished his wagon, he began to investigate it.

"What did the Billy Goat talk about?" he asked.

"Go on, break yo' waggin; you gwine break it any how en des ez well go now."

"I won't break it any more, Uncle Remus," said the little boy. "I'm going to grease it and put it away. What did the Billy Goat talk about?"

"He talk 'bout dezer yer little chaps what pesters folks constant, en he say bett'r quit der 'harshness in earn how ter don't. Dat what he say?"

"Now, Uncle Remus, you know that isn't what the Billy Goat said."

"Well, he ought ter say it he aint," remarked the old man. The shrewd youngster placed himself in the attitude of a listener, and patiently waited. Uncle Remus watched him a moment. Then he shook his head and said resignedly:

"You shoob done bang my time. You er wuss'n Brer Rabbit."

The little boy blushed and smiled at this, for he regarded it as high compliment.

"Yass'er!" Uncle Remus went on,

"wuss'n Brer Rabbit—lots wuss."

He can't walk without you want ter see what kinder egg she lay; ole Brer Billy Goat can't take a shave terbacker in jee snuff without you want ter know what he talkin' 'bout."

"En dey is any tale 'bout Brer Billy Goat talint' not good no tale for chilluns, kaze they might take a notion dat it is de rete kinder talk and let some yuther somebody do some kingin'."

"Brer Wolf low: 'I'm a-eatin' dish yer rock, dat what I'm-a-eatin'.'

Listening

"I mighty feard' you'll hatter skuzen me," Uncle Remus remarked after a pause. "Look like my membrane wobbin' round' like a hoss wid de blin' stugglers, yit, nigh ez I kin git at all de ins en outs er dish yer tale what we been talkin' 'bout, dey wuz wone time gwine lopin' round' de settleent feelin' mighty hungry. He wuz wid some vittles for hissef, en he want some for his family yit it seems like he can't find none nowars. He talk wid Brer B'ar, en he hear tell dat shot meat mighty good, but he can't find no shot; he hear tell dat goat meat mighty good, but he can't find no goat."

"But Brer Wolf ain't stop ter make answer. He des keg agwine. He tuck it in his head if dat Brer Billy Goat kin eat rock dat a-way, 't won't do ter foot long wid 'im. Kaze if a creetur kin eat rock, he kin eat whatsomever dey put to 'im.'

"What was Brother Goat chewing?" asked the little boy.

"Nothin' tall, honey. He wz des chawin' his cud en talkin' big, en I done

settled him what he wuz doing.

"I wuz des chawin' his cud en talkin' of times. Brer Wolf loped up, he did, en made ready ter fer

see what kinder tas' goat meat got. Yit he close his eyes slowly and remarked:

"On his throne?" the little boy suggested.

The King That Talked Biggity.

Uncle Remus paused, leaned his head sideways on his hand and regarded the little boy intently. After a while he closed his eyes slowly and remarked:

"The King That Talked Biggity."

Uncle Remus paused, leaned his head sideways on his hand and regarded the little boy intently. After a while he closed his eyes slowly and remarked:

"The King That Talked Biggity."

Uncle Remus paused, leaned his head sideways on his hand and regarded the little boy intently. After a while he closed his eyes slowly and remarked:

"The King That Talked Biggity."

Uncle Remus paused, leaned his head sideways on his hand and regarded the little boy intently. After a while he closed his eyes slowly and remarked:

"The King That Talked Biggity."

Uncle Remus paused, leaned his head sideways on his hand and regarded the little boy intently. After a while he closed his eyes slowly and remarked:

"The King That Talked Biggity."

Uncle Remus paused, leaned his head sideways on his hand and regarded the little boy intently. After a while he closed his eyes slowly and remarked:

"The King That Talked Biggity."

Uncle Remus paused, leaned his head sideways on his hand and regarded the little boy intently. After a while he closed his eyes slowly and remarked:

"The King That Talked Biggity."

Uncle Remus paused, leaned his head sideways on his hand and regarded the little boy intently. After a while he closed his eyes slowly and remarked:

"The King That Talked Biggity."

Uncle Remus paused, leaned his head sideways on his hand and regarded the little boy intently. After a while he closed his eyes slowly and remarked:

"The King That Talked Biggity."

Uncle Remus paused, leaned his head sideways on his hand and regarded the little boy intently. After a while he closed his eyes slowly and remarked:

VOL. XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Our Great

RE.

the values
buy.

TS.

go this week at

RDS.

Sideboards, \$30.

HAIRS

5 and \$1.50 each.

for which we are

TER ST.

and many other

erry Jam and Raspberry preserves are absent the house made well and will please a new crop New of all syrup), is Tea is clear, fra-

section drawn from

We continually seek for ourselves, all stocked with ass-
t and freshest of

W. R. HOYT,

50 Whitehall St.

RL.

a few days at

Paul Globe relates

He arrived at the

as warm and clear

away somewhere

ming, so he sought

as no one was in

bathing suit, but

now. In the midst

horified by the

voice. He submer-

his blushing nose

en knew came

plumbed them-

ight. He stood in

what says was

this lovely?"

Well never have a

ul is in bed. It'll

by ourselves, too."

you about I shall

et, goose. Do you

back of that rock.

hook?"

those awful girls

in fancy cold drops

out—a man

that made felt. A

him, and it became

the voice went on:

fully scared."

ional girl you are.

at, we can go over

up his voice—or at

screamed. "Ladies!

we'd."

in screams and one

then a quivering

human you will re-

chattered:

but please hurry

death."

ute silence, broke

and cutting remarks,

and merged and pini-

to the hote—The

retired in confusion,

and quinine. And

if those girls recog-

is or heat?

selected as a means

whatever it is, recov-

disorders of the

body, such as rheu-

matic, &c., &c., &c.,

selected as a means

to relieve the

better's Strength Bit-

pedic you can take

also for rheuma-

d nervous trouble.

Lot

\$500 and \$700

P. P. P. can

Winslow's Sooth-

while teething.

rest

THIS STORE Nothing slow about it. We are eager and alert—ever watchful of your interest. Today's advertisement is a strong and ringing appeal for trade. The masses will heed it and come. Every facility to make your visit pleasant and profitable is ready. Monday morning you may see the bulk of Atlanta's shopping population at this store. You had better come yourself and swell the crowd.

KEELY CO.

A CARNIVAL OF BARGAINS

READY TOMORROW.

THIS STORE It is just now the scene of considerable interest. A veritable theatre of trade. A Rialto, where wise people meet and gather the ripe fruit of our buying crusades. Only ignorance can honestly dispute the fact. In every nook and corner of the store the best values of the age greet your glance. We've prepared for a rich and bounteous season, and the merchandise is here at prices to please.

DRESS GOODS.

Bang! Buzz! Fizz! Rip! Roar! ar-r-r! A-h!—The Autumn season has opened, and the busy hum of active trade agitates the store. Here's a red-handed Dress Goods slaughter. A sensational event of vital and special importance. You'd be mad to reject or remain indifferent to the opportunity. Have you seen the Dress Goods display? It is noted for

**Marvelous Beauty,
Colossal Values,
Wonderful Variety.**

Open your eyes! We start the first week of October with stirring bargains. The items are irresistible—so powerful that buyers can't ignore them. It's the beginning of an era of low prices that will surprise and astound the country for miles around. A magnificent and unapproachable offering that will create continuous excitement and enrich the fame and prestige of the historical old Keely Corner.

At 19c Cashmere Novelties in stripes that are woven singly and in clusters. A complete range of colors. You can't duplicate these goods in the city of Atlanta under 30c.

At 25c English Suitings with Arabesque figures in two-toned iridescent effect. Full width and choicest colors. The results at the price are remarkable.

At 39c Striped and Chevroned fancy Henriettes. Women who are expert judges, have declared after ample comparison that these goods are worth 60c.

At 49c Striped Cheviots and Camel's Hair in all the newest shades and most popular mixtures. They are extremely desirable and usually sell for 65c.

The above four quotations touch the lower priced Dress Goods. There are others—higher grades—equally as cheap. Diagonals and Byzantine figures, dots, shells and stripes; Camellines; Jacquard Epinglines, Novelty Whiplines, Serges with run-around welts, brilliant Matelasse and a monumental array of other hard and soft twills.

STORM SERGES.

They were never so popular as now—deservedly so. They lend grace and neatness to many sorts of costumes. We show them in Blue and Black—all wool—at 49c, 59c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75. Widths range from 38 to 60 inches.

NOVELTY SUITS.

Some dealers encircle these Paris Pattern Robes with a huge lot of wearisome sentiment. Delicacy and poetry and tradition are made to cling to these things merely to sustain

their prices. We proceed to explode the old false theory and reduce the retail cost. Our Suites include every element that consummate taste can call for in the whole catalogue of fine dress, and they are here to be sold—not to prop bad practices.

\$3.00—\$5.00
\$3.75—\$7.50

Here's a chance for the wives and daughters of brow sweepers to secure one of the lauded and idealized dresses. The real values of the above are:

\$5.50—\$8.50
\$7.50—\$10.00.

All this superlative boast and brag about "confined" styles amounts to nothing. What you care for, is goodness and cheapness. While others are indulging in panegyrics concerning "exclusiveness," we are selling the rich and the poor the very latest fashions, at prices that amaze and startle our dignified merchant friends.

\$12.50

That's the figures we've put on a special lot of Novelty Suits for Monday. There are Jacquare Granites, Variegated Camellines, Iridescent Diagonals, French Whiplines and Trainau Serges. These rich stuffs have attractive elegance, without any of the undesirable extravagance in the price. Jingoism has no place in our Dress Goods management. Flash prices are not made here—goods reduced one day only to be marked up the next.

SILKS.

Bargains dominate this stock. No inconsequential bluffs and pretences about rare and sacred scraps of Parisian art. We've gathered an assortment of the leading Silks in a sensible way.

A combination of fine qualities, handsome styles and low prices. A series of potential chances that may never occur again. They are from leading importers who had to sell.

Figured India Silks, specially adapted for skirts and shirt waists, at **98c**

Surah Mouselines for dresses; 27 inches, fourteen of the best and newest colors, at **98c**

Striped Glace Silks, the finest styles yet produced by progressive mill men, at **98c**

Examine the above three items and you will be convinced that as the great original and only bargain makers of Atlanta, we are as yet untouched by competition. We meet the advocates of economic revolution by offering the following stupendous bargains that sparkle and glint with true cheapness.

Rich Lustred Czarine Crystals **\$1.00**
Crystal Bengalines, Soft shades, **\$1.25**
Figured Peau de Soie, all tints, **\$1.50**
Exquisite Effects in Taffeta Silk, **\$1.65**
Silk Plushes, all the new colors, **\$1.75**
24 in. wide, 6 shades, worth **\$4.00**

WRAP DEPARTMENT.

Here's where enthusiasm is unbounded. Every convenience has been provided. The room is commodious, the stock is complete, the prices are right. This business is not governed by any vague hypothesis or chimerical ideas. We've studied and discovered the wants of the masses and produced the exact things needed. We are not hedged by highly attractive and ambitious theories, but have been purely practical in selecting the stock, and will be the same in presenting it.

\$1.00—\$2.00
\$1.25—\$2.50

Children's navy-blue Reefer Jackets at **\$1.50**. Children's Gretchen Coats, at **\$2.50**.

Women's tan-colored Reefer Jackets, double-breasted, with large carved bone-buttons, at **\$3.98**.

Women's Black Cheviot Reefer Jackets, lavishly trimmed with opossum fur, **\$5.00**.

Women's Colored Cheviot Shawl-front Jackets, edged with seal, and heavy collar of seal, at **\$8.50**.

Every one of the above are worth at least 30 per cent more than the price advertised. Besides these styles, we exhibit a great line of novelties.

INSPECT THEM.

No words can adequately describe their beauty and the charm of their prices. Advanced, aggressive and active methods alone could have procured such goods at such advantageous prices for the people. Enough Cloaks and Wraps beneath this roof to clothe half the population of the city. They must be sold. They are a load. We want relief. Cut rates will fetch it. So, cut rates are the rule.

Blazer Suits
Reefer Suits
and Eton Suits.

THE THINGS.

They are the proper caper—all the rage—and of course are to be found here at lower prices, and in larger quantities and better qualities than elsewhere. We've given them particular attention, and the results of our effort are extremely gratifying. Lively sales, perfect fits and everybody pleased. We show them in blue, black, gray and tan at **\$4.98, \$7.50, \$9.00, \$10.00**

When it comes to these serviceable ready-made suits, why other stores are simply not in the race at all. We foresaw their popularity and bought accordingly. No vapid logic used to draw casual attention. Our statements are big, strong and true. Every word is meant to win a customer. The season is glo-

BLANKETS.

We've scooped in from various manufacturers immense lots of the best Blankets produced in this country. They are here on the counters arranged and ready for the inspection of all who have domestic economies in mind.

They are not in feeble or paltry quantities, but in piles that loom up like the Rocky Mountains or the domes of the Alps. No tomfoolery about these Blanket bargains. They are absolutely genuine and its just the question of a little crisp air for the buying to gain earnest impetus.

THREE PLUMS

All-wool White Blanket, size 10 x 4; price **\$3.75**.

All-wool White Blanket, size 11 x 4, price **\$4.50**.

All-wool Scarlet Blanket, size 10 x 4, price **\$3.75**.

4 cases full width Canton Flannel, at **4 1-2c**; they are worth easily, all of **7c**.

6 cases Bleached Domestic, yard wide, **5c**; worth in any market, **7c**.

2 cases new styles in Fall Dress Ginghams, at **8c**; are regularly sold at **12 1-2c**.

1 case Cotton Bedford Cords, dark grounds with colored figures, at **10c**; were made to retail at **15c**.

2 cases Unbleached 10-4 Sheetings, **15c**; worth everywhere **20c**.

1 case Turkey-red Table Linen, new designs, at **25c**; real **40c** goods.

2 cases Marseilles Bed Spreads, **\$1.15**; usual price, **\$1.50**.

JUST REMEMBER.

The above items are merely a hint of the vast number of solid serviceable and substantial things that will be sacrificed this week at this store. The preparations for an immense trade are inspiring and will command universal recognition.

This Store is gaining in force and power every day. We labor to make it popular, and are pleased with the splendid results. The current of trade that flows this way is no accident. Consider the unexcelled bargains we offer, then you may understand why our army of clerks is kept rushing from early morn till dewy eve. Nothing operates so favorably towards a metropolitan store as unmistakable values. We know it, and we have them.

SHOES.

COLONEL GEO. W. ADAIR.

The Pioneer of the Real Estate Business of Atlanta.

He First Came to the City as a Conductor in 1845.

No citizen of Atlanta is more extensively known throughout the country or enjoys at home a wider popularity than Colonel George W. Adair.

The sketch of a long and varied career, extending far back into the early days of Atlanta has not only made him to a certain extent the custodian of her memories, but such indeed has been his connection with the popular enterprises of the city that he has really been the author of much of her prosperity.

He has been a resident of Atlanta for nearly thirty-eight years, and with a love of locality that is even more circumscribed

Virginia. Her maiden name was Miss Slavin, and from her he acquired not only a manly disposition but a splendid degree of home culture. Her parental care, however, was withdrawn from him by death in 1835, and a few months later he entered the store of Mr. Green B. Butler in Decatur. The wife of Mr. Butler died in West End, a few months ago, and was a lady greatly beloved and admired.

While staying in the store, and during the first week of his new clerkship, he sold to a man by the name of Aaron Starnes, who was the contractor for grading the terminal section of the State road, six spades.

They were Ames No. 2, and were sold for \$2.00 a piece. The first toll was ever

paid by a teamster, and it was paid by Mr. Thomas Moore to the Southern convention. After the ordinance of secession was passed he bought an interest with Colonel Hanleter in The Gate City Guardian, a war paper that was then being published. He soon bought out the interest of Colonel Hanleter and changed the name of the paper to that of The Southern Confederacy, purchasing the paper and the good will from Dr. P. Hamilton.

He was sent as a delegate with Colonel J. M. Calhoun to the Baltimore convention that nominated Bell and Everett the previous year.

Colonel Adair continued to edit the paper, associated with Mr. J. Henry Smith of Forrest, and the editor of Chickasaw.

He was then appointed by General Forrest as one of his aides de camp, and served with him throughout the war.

He came to Atlanta for a short while during the shelling and while here he entertained as his guests the celebrated Judge A. B. Longstreet, General Isham G. Harris, and many other prominent men.

He was a member of Chickasaw and the appointment of Colonel Adair as an aide de camp to General Forrest, the former sold out his paper for \$200,000 and with the proceeds he invested in 100 bales of cotton, which he stored away at West Point, Ga. After the surrender he went to Mr. A. D. Adair to West Point and the first segment of cotton received by the new

Confederate president was shipped.

The invoice that was sent to Colonel Adair by the latter firm including the charges that were deducted from the price of the cotton would make a delightful paragraph—but Colonel Adair has misplaced it.

With a full heart and a resolute purpose

Colonel Adair rebuilt his home just after the war and sought to rebuild his wasted fortunes.

He entered into a partnership with Mr. W. M. Clayton and Mr. I. Purse under the firm name of Clayton, Adair & Purse. They were wholesale commission merchants but remained in business for only one year.

Colonel Adair then turned his attention to Atlanta real estate and began the master work of his life. He was raised up, as it were, by providence to revive the wasted energies of the city and to be the evangelist of its new era. Lots were divided and subdivided, and the growth of the young metropolis became almost destruction. General Sherman became the manager of the section, then Colonel Adair has been identified with nearly every movement of the kind in Atlanta, and his celebrated wit and humor have made him the ideal prince of auctioneers. No man has ever sold property to greater crowds attracted less by the size of his bargains than by the style of his orator.

Colonel Adair is a prominent member of Trinity Methodist church and has long been identified with that organization. He was one of the leading spirits that aided in its erection and has since been one of the trustees of the property. He has always led a circumspect and irreproachable life, and no one has ever said that Colonel Adair was not strictly honest in all of his dealings. Even his rivals record him the quality of truth and know that when he says a thing he means it. He is true to his friends—cordial in every relationship of life and believes that no man can have too much of that gift of God reflected in the good nature of his handwriting—sunshine. He believes in the motto of the world, "Truth is better than falsehood." He is now nearly seventy years old and his hair is white with the snows of advancing life, but his heart is still young and his nature as ready to cope with the world as when he first came to Atlanta and laid the foundation of his career.

He considers that the rugged principles instilled into his mind by the teaching and example of his father were the making of his character, and to that he attributes his success in life. "Many a night," said he, "I have held the torch for my father to work by, I would beg him to quit because he was tired and was weak. He would look at me and say, 'Hold on, and the next time I have promised to finish this work by tomorrow and if I fail to get it done my word is broken.' He always kept his word and I have humbly tried to follow his example."

OFFICES FOR RENT

At Number 6 Kimball House, Wall Street.

Mr. A. G. Howard, general agent of Maryland Life Insurance Company, has several splendid offices or desk room for rent at No. 6 Kimball house. These offices are first-class and are conveniently located throughout the city.

Everything is light, airy, heat furnished. The rent is reasonable.

In answer to a question Colonel Howard said: "Life insurance is good with us having more than doubled our business over the same period of last year. The greatest difficulty to be encountered in life insurance is in the matter of human life, especially in reference to making provision against the uncertainties of the future. It is a difficult thing to obtain insurance and is becoming difficult for persons to have their policies pass. It is a privilege in my estimation for a man to be insured and he ought to be glad that he is able to pass the examination."

Resetting diamonds, enameling and difficult jewelry and watch repairing at Maior & Berkely, 101 Whitehall.

HIS CONSCIENCE CLEAR.

From The Chicago News-Record.

BANKNOTE.—Are you aware, young man, that the girl you are asking me to let you have will be very wealthy? How dare you ask for her hand?

SILVERPLATE.—I know she will be wealthy, sir, but you must admit that it will be through no fault of mine.

He was an ardent whig until the first

disappointment of his life was the defeat of Henry Clay, for whom he voted.

He was now in debt for board and room in the sum of one thousand dollars.

His reverence from the law was not very great, as the practice in the county

was monopolized by the older lawyers.

Finally an event happened that caused

to his plans entirely altered.

Mr. Edgar Thompson, his companion

along the road to Augusta, came to Gwinnett in 1845 and recognizing Colonel Adair as the little fellow he had met before, inquired into his health and asked him what he was doing. He replied that he was practicing law but had found the profession very unremunerative.

"What would you like to be a conductor?"

Instantly Colonel Adair thought of his debt and the moral obligation which was binding upon him to pay it. He also thought of his immediate needs which were loudly asserted in the appearance of his wardrobe, and the result of his meditation was a prompt and decisive answer in the affirmative.

"The entire mall of DeKalb county which then included the county of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy.

His mother, who was of French extraction, was a woman of fine sense, and was deeply

principled, and she gave him the best of

education.

The entire family home was always the center

of cheer and hospitality.

The old-time preachers who journeyed about the country

made it their regular stopping place and seldom a week passed without bringing

them at least to the home of Mr. Adair.

They always required their entertainment

with a lengthy account of their travels and left with a benediction upon the household that seemed to accomplish the purpose

in securing for the little family the good

will of heaven. Every week Colonel Adair

came up to Decatur bringing with him fresh chickens. He sold the chickens and bought material for dyeing home-made cloth. He also went after the mail and to bring a copy of The Georgia Journal, a publication of wide celebrity that contained the letters of Judge Longstreet entitled "Georgia Scenes." He carried the book home to his father, who frequently read it aloud, and who always devoured its contents with a gusto and zest.

The entire mall of DeKalb county which then included the county of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy.

His mother, who was of French extraction,

was a woman of fine sense, and was deeply

principled, and she gave him the best of

education.

The entire mall of DeKalb county which then included the county of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy.

His mother, who was of French extraction,

was a woman of fine sense, and was deeply

principled, and she gave him the best of

education.

The entire mall of DeKalb county which then included the county of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy.

His mother, who was of French extraction,

was a woman of fine sense, and was deeply

principled, and she gave him the best of

education.

The entire mall of DeKalb county which then included the county of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy.

His mother, who was of French extraction,

was a woman of fine sense, and was deeply

principled, and she gave him the best of

education.

The entire mall of DeKalb county which then included the county of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy.

His mother, who was of French extraction,

was a woman of fine sense, and was deeply

principled, and she gave him the best of

education.

The entire mall of DeKalb county which then included the county of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy.

His mother, who was of French extraction,

was a woman of fine sense, and was deeply

principled, and she gave him the best of

education.

The entire mall of DeKalb county which then included the county of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy.

His mother, who was of French extraction,

was a woman of fine sense, and was deeply

principled, and she gave him the best of

education.

The entire mall of DeKalb county which then included the county of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy.

His mother, who was of French extraction,

was a woman of fine sense, and was deeply

principled, and she gave him the best of

education.

The entire mall of DeKalb county which then included the county of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy.

His mother, who was of French extraction,

was a woman of fine sense, and was deeply

principled, and she gave him the best of

education.

The entire mall of DeKalb county which then included the county of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy.

His mother, who was of French extraction,

was a woman of fine sense, and was deeply

principled, and she gave him the best of

education.

The entire mall of DeKalb county which then included the county of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy.

His mother, who was of French extraction,

was a woman of fine sense, and was deeply

principled, and she gave him the best of

education.

The entire mall of DeKalb county which then included the county of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy.

His mother, who was of French extraction,

was a woman of fine sense, and was deeply

principled, and she gave him the best of

education.

The entire mall of DeKalb county which then included the county of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy.

His mother, who was of French extraction,

was a woman of fine sense, and was deeply

principled, and she gave him the best of

education.

THE STATE ELECTION

As Viewed by Editors of the Georgia
Dailies.

THE THIRD PARTY IS NOT IN IT.

An Overwhelming Democratic Victory Is Predicted.

A MERE HANDFUL OF LEGISLATORS

Is all the Third Party Will Get. A Batch
of Very Interesting Letters on the
Situation and the Result

All the indications are that Georgia is
going to roll up her old-time democratic
majority on Wednesday.

The best posted editors of the state are
of that opinion.

In response to telegrams requesting
their opinions as to the result of the
state election on Wednesday and their
reasons for the same The Constitution
has received replies from a number of
the best posted editors in the state.

In them the situation is ably and thor-
oughly discussed, each and every one of
the letters is worthy of careful reading.
In many of them not only the state
election but the national and congressional
contests are reviewed.

It is the opinion of all the writers that
the democratic party will sweep the state.
The third party will get a few members
of the legislature, but nothing more. Tom
Watson is the only third party candidate
for congress who, it is believed, has any
possible chance of re-election, and those
who have a knowledge of the situation in
the tenth district predict the election of Major
Black. Mr. Walsh thinks his election is
assured.

It is unanimously agreed by the editors
that Governor Northern will carry,
the state at least 40,000 majority.

Here are the letters:

HON. PAT WALSH

Says Northern Will Sweep the State and Black
Will Carry the Tenth.

Augusta, Ga., September 30.—Editor Con-
stitution: In reply to your despatch asking
for my views as to the probable result
of Georgia's election next Wednesday, and
the outlook in general, I take pleasure in
predicting that the result will be favorable
to the cause of democracy. I do not
consider it creditable to the intelligence
interest, or patriotism of the democratic
party in this state if they fail to give
Governor Northern less than fifty thousand
majority.

I am well aware of the efforts that have
been made to sow the seeds of discord
among our people and to lead them away
from the democratic fold, but I cannot
believe that any promises, however alluring,
made by false, treacherous, designing and
office-seeking demagogues, can induce them
to desert the party that has and can protect
them and all their interests. The party
is the only party that can secure
the blessings of liberty, and that will protect and
perpetuate the right of the states as embodied
in the democratic principles of local self-
government and equal rights and equal
opportunities for all, and that will defend
the civil and political interests under the constitution
and laws enacted by the federal congress.

Whatever be the intent every vote cast
against the democratic party for the third
party will be in favor of the republicans.
When the readjusters started in Virginia
as a separate organization they disclosed
and openly their opposition to the republican
party, but they soon became merged and lost in it. Already Colonel Buck has
issued instruction that all republicans in
Georgia should vote for the third party
candidate. This coalition should warn our
people against the dangers of secession and
treason. United, the party is invincible,
divided, it is the blessings of good govern-
ment and do incalculable injury to the
peace, prosperity and welfare of the state.
Democrats who have strayed off after false
doctrines under the deceptive promises
of false teachers, should return to their
particulars.

The letter of Colonel Buck of the Repub-
lican state executive committee, sounds
the alarm and should put all democrats
on notice. He advises all republicans to
"support the people's party ticket and aid
in breaking the power of 'our old enemy'
the democratic party."

He further writes, "then in the national
election in November we can have an honest
election, can have our votes counted as
cast and possibly carry the state for Har-
rison and Reid. We can never secure fair
elections unless the power of the democratic
party is broken."

He calls attention to the extracts from
the letter of Chairman Buck in the hope
that our third party friends will retrace
their steps before they find themselves in
the ranks of the republican party. If the
people of Georgia will not do what Mr.
Eaton and others have suggested by a
majority, so overwhelming that there will be
no doubt as to the fate of any movement
in Georgia that raises its hands against
the democratic party. The supremacy of
the southern states is absolutely denied
by the people of Georgia, and in
every southern state is absolutely denied
the right of property and liberty. The solid south stands for
honest, economical, stable and good government
for whites and blacks alike, and for
all interests and classes for farmers and
merchants, mechanics and laborers, for
capitalists, manufacturers and corporations.
I am confident that the democrats will
elect Hon. J. C. C. Black to congress from
the tenth district. Yours, truly,

John Boileau

Editor Augusta Chronicle.

MR. JOHN T. BOILEAU.

Weaver's Visit to Macon Around the De-
mocracy. Bibb will go for Northern.

Macon, Ga., October 1.—Editor Constitu-
tion: I think Governor Northern will be
elected by forty thousand majority, but I
doubt if the general state democratic ticket
will be successful by quite as large a vote,
for the reason that many negroes will not
vote for Northern, and that he will not
have the balance of the field.

I believe that the press and the
public have underrated the third party
strength in Georgia, and that it will cast
a much larger vote than is generally esti-
mated. In some sections of the state the
populists will fight with great numbers and
vigor. I think about fifteen per cent of
the third party will be members of the next house of the Georgia leg-
islature, but I believe the senate will be
solidly democratic.

The populists claim they will vote 500
whites and 800 blacks in Cobb on Wednesday.
I doubt if this vote will be that large. If
the democrats do not sleep on their arms, in overconfidence and fancied
security the democratic majority in this
county will easily be 2,500. It is my im-
pression that Weaver's visit to Macon has
had the effect of rousing the local democ-
rats and will add not less than 1,000 votes
in the county to the democratic state ticket.

The third party strength is confined
principally to the rural districts of the state
and there is danger that the cities do not
realize the importance of every democrat
voting.

I estimate that Cleveland will carry the
state by 25,000 majority. His majority
will not be as large as Northern's because
the negroes who vote for Northern will
vote for Harrison for president.

Interest in the congressional campaign

centers on the seventh, ninth and tenth
districts. There is no formidable opposition
to the Democracy in any of the other
districts. I believe Maddix will defeat
Watson in the seventh. I am not sufficiently
advised to express an opinion about the
ninth, but it seems to me that Watson will be
able to shoot Picket over the garden wall.
I think Watson will go to Richmond
county with a good majority from the re-
mainder of the tenth district, but he may
not be sufficient to overcome Black's heavy
vote in Atlanta. Here in the sixth district,
Joe Potts, the third party candidate, will
fall by the wayside, while Democratic
Tom Cabaniss goes marching on.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

A democratic flag should float in every
breeze that blows over Georgia. The prin-
ciples of the party have stood the test of time,
and will be triumphant in the nation in
November, 1892.

COLONBUS AND HIS WORK.

THE GREAT NAVIGATOR'S CAREER GRAPHICALLY REVIEWED

The Dreams of the Ancients—The Travels of Marco Polo—The Turks Bar the Way to Asia—The Coming Celebrations.

That for 6,000 years, one-third of the world should have remained undiscovered and unknown, while empires rose, flourished, and fell, and the whole grand drama of history was being acted on the other portion, is the most amazing of facts. Its discovery was the greatest event on the planet since the advent of Christ, and has more profoundly affected the nations of the world than any other secular event. Where a million or two of savages, with half as many partially civilized people, in the two centers of Mexico and Peru, resided, there now exist great nations, with not less than 130,000,000 people. Where stretched vast and boundless prairies, now stand the most magnificent cities the world has ever seen, and nations rich, powerful, and expansive with a life that more than rivals the grandeur of Rome. Plato had dreamed of Atlantis, sunk beneath the western wave, with its cities, harbors, mountains, and its ideal civilization. Seneca had prophesied the time when the girdle of Oceanus, that Homer had put around the world, would be unlashed, and new realms be revealed to mortal eyes. The Greek geographer Strabo, during the reign of Augustus, said "there may be in the same temperature zone, two, and indeed more, inhabited lands, nearest the parallel of Athens prolonged into the Atlantic." And later Plutarch had said: "At one antipodes are cities, states, and throned empires ne'er divided of yore."

We know that there were actual discoveries made here by Norse, and possibly by others. The Chinese have legends of ships with pilgrims sailing to Fusang, about 458 A. D., and large books have been written to prove that America was then discovered. It is acknowledged that Gunnbjorn discovered Greenland, and for 400 years the fortunes of that colony were linked to Norway. In 986 Bjarni discovered Labrador, and in 1000 Leif, Red Eric's son, explored the coast to Massachusetts bay. Settled men were made, and timber cut. The natives called Skraelings were clothed in skins, and fought the strangers. While Norse remain, graves, churches, etc., are found in abundance in Greenland, where at one time they numbered about 6,000 people, on the Charles river at Cambridge, Professor E. N. Horsford believes he has found the remains of their "lost city of No-rumberg." But about the time of the black death, 1348, trade with Greenland stopped, and the colonies were extinguished by the Eskimo in 1409. The story of the Norse discovery of America was doubted until 1834, when Professor Rafn, of Copenhagen, demonstrated its truth.

The Welsh claim that in the year 1170, Prince Madog, who was disgusted with quarrels about the throne, sailed away westward and discovered America. In proof they point to the Mandan Indians, whose color, homes, boats, villages, language and manner of living are different from other Indians. Humboldt even gave respectful



ISABELLA, THE CATHOLIC.

voyage, there was not in the world another man with the training, experience, peculiar education, apt qualities of courage, adroitness, tremendous perseverance, unconquerable spirit, and absolute classical knowledge to fit him for this great task. The more one reads and contemplates the life of Columbus, the more one's admiration grows at the patience, honesty, fairness, Christian spirit, and high mindedness of the great discoverer. Columbus was the man for the hour, and the clock of destiny struck high noon when, on October 12, 1492, he landed on the shores of the new world.

Europe had reached its depth of moral degradation. Lowell puts into his mouth the words: "Yes, Europe's world reeks on to judgment." Surely the drunken revelry of sin and crime, in every quarter of the globe, was paralleled by the cruelty, tyranny and falsehood that made the church a chamber of horrors. The worst pope, Alexander Borgia, that wicked Spanish poisoner, fratricide and adulterer, was on the papal throne. The inquisition in Spain was burning alive thousands of poor heretics, and the Moors, who had been driven out of Spain, robbed, murdered and murdered. Germany, sunk in ignorance, was burning witches in great numbers.

The daylight, however, was beginning. Forty-eight years before, Gutenberg had begun printing; war was assuming the wooden form; a Tudor was on the throne of England; Prince Henry, the Navigator, was making the world doff its cap at the coast; Savonarola was purifying Florence upside down with reforms; that made the pagan renaissance grow pale; the Moors were being driven from Spain, and in Bohemia, the ferment of the reformation was working from the ashes of Jerome Huss; while the great powers of Venice, Rome, Florence, Strasburg and Paris were flooding the world with new thought.

The sixty-nine years of Columbus' life were largely spent upon the sea, the last fifteen in exploration of the new world. His four voyages may be thus summarized:

First voyage, sailed from Palos, August 3, 1492, 3 months; gone 7 months; returned 12 days; returned to Palos.

Second, from Cadiz, September 25, 1493, 17 ships, 1,500 men; gone 2 years 8 months, 16 days; returned to Cadiz.

Third, from San Lucar de Barrameda, May 30, 1498, with 6 ships; 2 years, 4 months; returned to Cadiz.

Fourth from Cadiz, May 11, 1502, 4 caravels, 150 men; gone 2 years 6 months 28 days; returned to San Lucar de Barrameda.

The taking of Constantinople, the metropolis of the east, by the Turks, 1453, drove out in great numbers the learned men of the church, ecclesiastical and classical, and scattered them throughout Italy and southern Europe. The Medici at Florence welcomed them, and Milan, Rome, Venice, Pisa, Siena, Padua and Verona became centers of news and increasing interest in learning. It is a curious fact that the first learned man to come to the new world, all the discoverers were Italian. Columbus, the Cabots, Cadamosto, Vespucci, the brothers Zeni and many others.

Christopher Columbus, the son of Dominic Columbus, was born of woolen cloth, and Susanna Fontanarossa, his wife, was born in 1435, on the 2nd of Andrew, in Genoa, and was the daughter of the father of the famous. The house is still pointed out, a narrow, four-story dwelling. The family, which lived for a time at Savona, was composed of the parents and four sons—Christopher, James, John and Bartholomew, and one daughter, Beatrice, who married Don Gasparo d'Avolosio, a cheese maker. The family was comfortably well off. Savona, Cucaro, Coigolo, Nervi, Albisola, Bogliaco, Cosseria, Fivale, Ongedil, Chiavari, Milano and Modena, all claim his birthplace. The latter rushed passionately into the queen's room and told her the golden opportunity was being lost forever. An impulse seized Isabella, and this was quickly followed by her bosom friend, Beatrice de Bobadilla, an admirer of Columbus. A fleet courier was sent off on horseback, who overtook Columbus journeying to the bridge of Pinos, near the foot of Mount Elvira, six miles from Granada, and brought him back. Here an agreement was speedily made. All he asked for was conceded, but money was lacking. Queen Isabella offered to pledge her jewels but the gallant Spaniard refused, and the marvels of his own energy. A levy of ships and men and provisions were made on Palos, and April 17th the agreement with Columbus was signed. April 30th his commission was signed and he went about among his friends to secure influence for his expedition. In view of the hundred vessels sent on an expedition a little later to negotiate a marriage with a northern nation, the preparations for Columbus's voyage were scant

and meager. May 12th, behold Columbus and his crew, 100 men, 30 horses and 10 mules, left Cordova, Seville, Huelva and Marbella, hastening to the little town of Palos. Today it exists as a small village of 400 inhabitants on one straight street and astonished at its own reputation. The town, for some offense to the crown, was concealed

from Paul Toscane, the great Florentine geographer, which did more than anything else to fix him firmly in his belief, and with it a map that confirmed all he had dreamed. Both were full of Marco Polo, and the latter said: "From the city of Lisbon due west, there are twenty-six spicas on the meridian, each of which contains 200 miles, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after getting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus had in view, but the Duke captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to Portugal, who had mistress of the world, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

It was coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was published in portions of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus had the idea very fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward he would find Marco Polo's Cipango,

multitude, embracing all and grandees and unbaring the gates to the Indians, the Indians and others of all creeds. Not a court of arms deserves flattery, nor has he not found favor with Mangi, but his second voyage would be in towers of Quimais and of Marco Polo's king.

He again sailed from Egypt and 1,500 men, to explore what was supposed to be Asia. After a sound voyage he reached the Red Sea November 2d and Marielands were touched at Santa Barbara and the eastern end of the Spaniards, and November 2d. The fort had sounded of his cannons.

commission, the presentation of the buildings for dedication by the president of the world's Columbian exposition, the president of the Columbian commission, will be followed by Hayden's "The Heavens are Telling." Then the head of the Columbian commission will present the buildings for dedication by the president of United States. Between the president of God and all proceeds the dedication by President Harrison and Handel's hallelujah choruses from the messiah will usher in the oration by Hon. W. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. Two national tunes, the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" by orchestral bands, will precede. Chimes of Deep-toned organ, and at the close the national salute will thunder applause. On Saturday military parades, reviews and special celebrations will occur, while each evening magnificent fireworks will dazzle and astonish the night.

New York's celebration will usher in the fifth anniversary of the War of Secession October 12, when the grand monument which arrived from Italy will be unveiled at the south-west corner of Central Park. Beginning with October 8 a celebration will occur in the Jewish synagogues, followed the next day (Sunday) in the Christian churches. On October 10 comes the school and college parades with 20,000 children singing flags and flowers. It will be a beautiful sight. At night nearly all the civic societies will celebrate, and the Germans will hold a singing festival with 4,000 voices. On Tuesday the 11th, there will be a grand naval parade, with the great warships and floating batteries of the progress of ship building. The naval parade will go to Yonkers and return.

Wednesday, October 12th, will be ushered in with bells and cannon, then will follow the grand military parade from the postoffice to Central Park, with review at Worth's monument General McNamee will be grand marshal. The whole national guard of the State, with contingents from New England and 3,000 regular troops, 8,000 Grand Army of Republic men, 4,000 Italians, 5,000 firemen, and 6,000 Germans, will form a magnificent procession. At 4 p.m. the state of Connecticut will be unveiled, and Mayor Grant will review it on the part of the city. At night the electric parade will take place. This transcendently beautiful series of floats and groups, lighted by electricity, will symbolize "The Triumph of America." They will be composed of 5,000 Americans, and 5,000 Red Men, in costumes of various tribes, and a grand turn out of the riding academies. The great banquet of 400 persons including the president and congress takes place the next night.

August 3, 1892 at Palos, Huelva and Mopan received a remarkable naval celebration with representatives from all the leading nations, the flotilla saluting the Santa Maria, built on the model of Columbus' flag ship at Genoa. A grand exposition in honor of Columbus and his work has been opened for several weeks. Columbus has been buried and will be canonized a saint, honored in life, and canonized in death, but towers up in history among the great ones of earth. His unfortunate connection with the establishment of slavery in America, has awakened bitter accusations, but no cruel acts can be alleged against him. Slavery and its hideous features were unknown. When the Portuguese, forty years earlier, first began African slavery, it was on the plea of christianizing the heathen. As to results, there is a whole hemisphere of republics, not a monarch among them, because of freedom and most progressive condition of the world. While Columbus came aside from the so-called Italian republics, Switzerland entrenched in its icy battlements, and a half dozen townships, too insignificant to notice, there was not a republic on earth. Here then as now, no other country has the democratic and manhood he enunciates. Behold the result. Nations of heroes, great cities linked by iron tracks, and serried wires. The total eclipse of slavery, the cyclone of war, have passed, and above the most marvelous eye in the world, rises the swelling dome of liberty, ministering and cherishing to the other fairer city which has sprung as by the touch of a magician's wand, to honor the name of Columbus.

Berkley was right: "We stward the course of Empire takes its way."

The first four acts already past; The fifth shall close the drama with the day.

Time's noblest offspring is the last."

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic. For biliousness, Constitution and Malady. For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Head-ache.

For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart disease.

For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases. Take Lemon Elixir.

Lemon Elixir is a strong and thorough organic preparation.

Dr. Moyley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of Lemons, combined with other choice ingredients, and contains no poison in any of the above named diseases. 50 cents and \$1 bottles by Dr. H. Moyley, Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Moyley, Atlanta, Ga.

Col. L. J. Alford writes:

I am in my seventy-third year, and for many years I have been a great sufferer from Indigestion, constipation and biliousness. I have tried all the remedies advertised for such diseases, and yet no permanent relief.

About one year ago the disease assuming a more severe and dangerous form, I became very weak and lost strength rapidly.

Dr. Moyley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of Lemons, combined with other choice ingredients, and contains no poison in any of the above named diseases. 50 cents and \$1 bottles by Dr. H. Moyley, Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Moyley, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
The Daily, per copy \$0.00
The Daily, 50 to 55 Pages \$0.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year \$0.00
The Weekly, per year (12 Pages) \$0.00
All Editions Sent Postpaid to any address.
At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies or articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so in no circumstances, unless accompanied by return postage.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month; or 50 cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or \$7.00 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY,
Eastern Advertising Agents.

Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The CONSTITUTION can be found on sale as follows:
New York—Brentano's, No. Union Square.
Fifth Avenue Hotel News Stand.
Cincinnati—J. R. Hawley, 102 Vine street.
Washington—Metropolitan H. H.

TODAY'S CONSTITUTION
CONSISTS OF
24 PAGES,
AND AN EDITION OF
25,000 COPIES.

The Paper and the Circulation is more than TWICE AS LARGE AS THAT OF ANY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

ATLANTA, GA., October 2, 1892.

It Speaks for Itself!

Like its predecessor, a week ago, The Constitution, this crisp autumnal Sunday morning, speaks for itself!

The observant reader who runs his eyes over the teeming columns of our twenty-four pages will see that we are keeping our promise and literally giving the history of the world for the past twenty-four hours!

This in itself is glory enough. It requires the faithful service of legions of brave and faithful men and the work of many skillful hands, to say nothing of the expense, to present to our readers this morning all the notable occurrences and events that are transpiring in the four quarters of the globe, together with all the local news of a great city, but we have covered the ground!

Just at this time the political situation claims the close attention of every thoughtful citizen. In this department The Constitution is without a rival. Glance over our pages and the proof will meet your eyes.

Then, our miscellaneous reading is enough for a day. The brightest and best literature of two continents fills this space in our columns usually devoted to it in a magazine, and our specialties for the ladies would fill a fashion periodical.

Our wide-awake patrons among the solid business men continue to crowd us with advertising matter. The advertisements in this issue will be generally read. They show that we have entered an era of good times. Confidence has revived and every enterprise is rushing onward. Trade is brisk, money is abundant, and the rise in cotton has sent a thrill of satisfaction throughout the south.

We are trying to make twenty-four pages do for Sunday, but if our friends keep on crowding us there is no telling how far our spread will go. As it is this issue is more than twice as large as that of any paper in Georgia, or of any paper between Washington and New Orleans!

We have good reason to be proud of our special features, our advertising columns, our big paper, and more than all we are proud of the progress and prosperity which are faithfully reflected in this issue, and which we have the good fortune to share with our enterprising patrons!

No Defense is Needed.

Certain enemies of the democratic party who are leaving nothing undone in their base misrepresentation of men and measures to injure the democratic nominees, both state and national, are engaged in circulating malicious reports the purpose of which is the injury of Mr. Cleveland and the people of the south.

The effort amounts to nothing, and instead of injuring will have the effect of helping, because the people so clearly understand that the reports are untrue, and they will accordingly argue that the other calumnies against the democratic party are equally as unfounded.

The following personal letter from Mr. Cleveland, published by his consent, is an open and manly answer to the words of his defamers:

Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., September 27, 1892.—Clark Howell Jr., Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. My Dear Sir: I have been fairly bombarded for the last two or three weeks by the reports of the falsehoods which are being circulated by the people's party orators in Georgia and other southern states to prejudice me in the minds of the southern people. The latest report comes to me from Gainesville in your state, this evening and represents Candidate Thomas E. Watson as saying in a public speech that Mrs. Cleveland refused to attend the unveiling of the statue of Robert E. Lee, because she feared she would there meet Miss Winnie Davis. This is entirely a new fabrication. A number of the others have to do, however, with alleged refusals of my wife or myself to be introduced to Miss Davis, etc.

Another prolific source of falsehoods is in regard to my treatment of Frederick Douglass while I was president, and he was register of deeds in Washington.

There are some others which I do not definitely recall. These all seem to be circulated by active opponents of the democracy and their purpose is, of course, apparent. I have not thought it necessary to deny these except in a very few cases. I have thought that when they assumed proportions worthy of attention I would perhaps hear from you, or some one, who, like you, understands well the

current of southern thought on the subject. Such misrepresentation is irritating and exceedingly monotonous. Not one single statement which I have seen of the kind above referred to, has any truth in it whatever, except this, that when Frederick Douglass was in public office in the city of Washington, I, as president of the United States, extended to him the same courtesies, so far as public receptions and matters of that kind are concerned, which were extended to other officials of the same grade. This, of course, was his due as a matter of official decency and etiquette, and I should have been ashamed to treat him otherwise.

If in your judgment you think it well to make the denial above referred to, you are at liberty to do so, in any way you think best. Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Cleveland needs no defense in the south, which has never had a better friend, and which will give him this time, as it has done twice before, every one of its electoral votes.

His letter is published as an emphatic rebuke to the extreme measures which the enemies of the democracy have been forced to resort to, and to set at right the minds of the few—if there be any—who have been made to believe that there was any ground for these absurd stories.

The Connection Is Clear.

We find the following communication in the Paris edition of The New York Herald:

To the Editor of The Herald: Does not Mr. Howell, of The Atlanta Constitution, labor under an hallucination when he sees a connection between bayonets and the force bill? Does he know what the force bill is? His talk thereto must be somewhat hazy.

The force bill simply provides that, on a petition by a certain number of citizens, two inspectors, a democrat and a republican, shall be present at the count of the ballots to see that every vote is counted fairly. What possible connection can any man see between this law and bayonets?

"Bayoneting" makes a very nice claptrap, but—no calling cry of a democratic friend, to use, but there should remember that man can fool part of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

PROTECTIONIST.

Paris, September 17, 1892.

Is the writer of the foregoing an American crank who has expatriated himself, or is he a foreigner who is trying to put on an air of American ignorance? If the force bill were "simply" what he says it is, we should find few people opposing it. It is "simply" provided for two inspectors that would be an end of the matter, but it provides for the appointment of an unlimited number of republican deputy marshals by republican judges, and these deputy marshals may be armed to the teeth. Behind them they will have the power of the federal government, and the power of the federal government in action is the federal bayonets.

We advise "Protectionist" to come home (if he be an American) and help the people protect themselves against the aggressions of the republican party which desires to take charge of elections and do all the voting and all the counting.

Our Indian Summer Carnival.

With everything well organized, and fairly under way, it goes without saying that Atlanta's Indian summer carnival will be the most brilliant and enjoyable affair that we have had in many a year.

The project has excited the greatest possible enthusiasm among our people and for a hundred miles around. The programme will embrace just such features as will be most popular. Races, athletics, side shows, the street pageant, the ball, and other things too numerous to mention will hold the attention of delighted thousands. It will be equal to the famous New Orleans mardi gras!

It comes just at the right time, beginning on the 15th of November and ending on the 19th. Most probably we will still be celebrating a national democratic victory, but if not, defeat will be forgotten by that time, and people will be in the mood for a frolic anyhow.

We are feeling the reviving touch of good times again, cotton is going up, the farmers are happy, and the town people are prosperous. We do not want a regular fair or exposition. We need something that will afford innocent amusement and pleasure, and the carnival will fill the bill!

It is no scheme. There is no money in it for its promoters. The idea is simply this: We need a fall festival that will enable Atlanta and her visitors to have a jolly time and we are going to have it. Our streets will ring with music, and be gay with flags and bunting, and the glare of Chinese lanterns, torches and fireworks at night will surpass anything ever dreamed of.

The directors and committees are all at work, and the carnival is now the biggest thing in sight. When it comes the crowds within our gates will see something worth seeing and the city will not have standing room!

Buck and the Administration.

We observe that some of the republican brethren are inclined to lay the lash of criticism on Colonel Buck. They are exposing some of his extraordinary capers in the public prints and making a vain effort to call him to order, as it were. They show that when the republican convention met in Atlanta on the 11th of August, Boss Buck was bitterly opposed to a proposition made by W. A. Pledger to put out a republican ticket. Being the boss in fact as well as in name—holding the reins by virtue of his office of United States marshal for Georgia—Boss Buck had his way. Pledger subsided as gracefully as possible, the convention adjourned, and the republicans were left free, as they supposed, to vote as they pleased.

All of a sudden, however, Boss Buck has changed his mind. He wants the republicans to vote for the third party candidates, and has issued his order to that effect, which is causing considerable commotion in the camp of the brethren. Among the manifestations of this communion are the criticisms we have referred to. It is our opinion that criticism to be just in this business, should reach farther than Boss Buck, who is merely the tool of the administration in his latest manœuvre.

Who will be the first to give?

THE ATLANTA LAW SCHOOL.

This institution made a bright and promising record during the past year, and it is gratifying to note the fact that it is

now about to open another term under the most favorable auspices.

A high standard has been maintained, and the professors and lecturers, who are among the ablest lawyers in the state, are throwing their best energies into their work. The attendance has been large, and the number of students bids fair to steadily increase.

The school will hereafter be held at No. 40 Whitehall street, a convenient and accessible place, and on Monday and Tuesday nights the dean of the faculty, Mr. Hamilton Douglas and others will be present to enroll students and assign seats. The lectures will begin a few days later.

The Atlanta Law school is now permanently established and a reference to its catalogue will show that it affords every desired facility to the students who propose to enjoy its advantages.

Next Wednesday.

There will be no state election anywhere in the union during the month of October, with the exception of Georgia.

The two great political parties have got through discussing the effect of the reduced republican vote in Maine and Vermont, and the big democratic majority in Arkansas.

It is encouraging to the democrats everywhere to note the results of the ratification in Tammany Hall, Mr. Cleveland's visit to New York, Senator Hill's ringing speeches, and the generally hopeful outlook, but just now all eyes are turned upon Georgia.

Since the wrangle in Alabama over the gubernatorial election, stubbornly claimed by both sides with a legislative contest to be held over it, our opponents loudly claim that the democrats of Georgia will have a hard road to travel. While they are forced to admit the certainty of a democratic victory, they indulge the hope that the third party business will materially reduce it, or that over-confidence and indifference will cause many democrats to remain at home. They are preparing the public mind for a manifesto in which a small democratic majority in Georgia will be heralded to the country, with the mistaken inference that it means a divided south, and the possible gain of one or more southern states by the republicans, the third party, or a fusion of the two.

This is the game, and it is so well understood beforehand that only inexhaustible neglect on our part will enable it to be played to the end.

Here in Georgia probably 100,000 democrats stay away from the polls on ordinary occasions. Thousands of them never register. Editor Cooper, of The Rome Tribune, commenting on this lack of patriotism says that Floyd has registered only one in seven of his population this year, while Fulton registered only one in twelve. He says:

Atlanta Is Ready.

The popular heart was touched in its tenderest spot when the announcement was made that Mr. Sam Inman had donated his former residence, the elegant mansion with its spacious grounds, on Forsyth street, rent free, for ten years, to the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church, to be used as a home for destitute orphan children. It will be rechristened as the "Home for Destitute Orphans." It is to be a model home for the protection of the rank and file of voters?

This condition received the approval of all. It showed that Mr. Inman desired that his property be used for the benefit of the poor rather than for his own personal aggrandizement. The programme will establish this noble charity on a firmer foundation, and enlist a greater degree of interest in it if a number of our citizens would actively support it.

Now, that the ladies have organized their board of directors, and made their preliminary preparations, it is in order to call the attention of our people to the matter again.

This year the size of our majority is of the utmost importance. We can easily make it 50,000, if all the qualified voters will turn out. Such a majority trumpeted from orient to occident would paralyze the energies of the opposition, and cause the jubilant democratic legions to rise in their might from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and sweep the country in November.

A big democratic majority in Georgia next Wednesday would absolutely insure Cleveland's election. It would smash the third party in every state, and carry the whole nation with it.

These are some of the reasons why it is our duty to roll up a majority of 50,000 next Wednesday. We can do it if the stay-at-home voters will come out. Let us make it a red-letter day in our calendar. Let Georgia's voice, resounding from sea to sea, proclaim the coming defeat of the force bill!

Room at the Top.

Too many men give themselves up to indifference or despair because they think that great achievements are beyond their reach. They say that the world is about finished and fenced in, and that there is too much competition in every walk of life.

This is a big mistake. One would naturally suppose that the astronomers with their telescopes had discovered everything in the heavens, and that it would be a waste of time for a new man to spend his time in star-gazing. Fortunately, young Barnard, of Nashville, the poor boy who has since bounded into fame, took a different view.

Barnard was an assistant in a photographic gallery. He accidentally got hold of a work on astronomy, and fell in love with the science. With his first hundred dollars he bought a telescope, and with the aid of friends entered Vanderbilt's university. Here he gave his nights to the telescope, and finally secured a position in Lick Observatory. With all the odds against him, he has made the greatest astronomical discovery of the century, and it rings through the world. Jupiter's fifth satellite, detected by his keen vision, means the addition of a new body to the solar system—a stupendous discovery. And this, too, in a field supposed to be thoroughly sifted and worn out!

Professor Barnard is no genius. He has won his fame not by a lucky hit, as some may think, but by patient, protracted, incessant study and toil. During his labors days and nights, he has been faithful to every trust. He learned to labor and to wait, equipped himself for

his work, and put his best energies into it, feeling sure that there was room at the top and that he would get there if he kept on struggling upward in the right path.

But he was not seeking simply glory and profit. He threw his heart into a science wherein he hoped to make his work benefit mankind and add to the general sum of human knowledge. He aimed at successful results, but it mattered not to him whether they filled his pockets or emptied them. Self was forgotten; he thought only of the discoveries he hoped to make.

Such men win. They have gone to the front in the past, and they will go there in the future. There is as bright a field before the young men of today as there ever was in the past. A good man, resolute, energetic and patient, can even in these days, make himself the architect of his own fortunes. With an honest purpose and hard work, any man of average ability can go to the top of the ladder, and make his career a success. The example of young Barnard should be an inspiration to thousands of poor boys. It shows what a man can do when everything seems to be against him.

It is said the anti-slaveryists are determined to "damn" Tammany. Tammany can take care of itself, but what Grace and his gang really want is a bid from Mr. Cleveland.

Colonel Cockrell is now out on a still hunt for new tin-plated "actors." When he sees the moon shining on a broken beer bottle in his back yard he calls his staff together and announces in a deep, after all, is true editorial statesmanship.

Editor Halstead is getting so he can "dance the peacock" in cold type. This, after all, is time editorial statesmanship.

Thomas Platt says that he is still in love with the principles of his grand old party. The evolution of this remark, has caused President Harrison many sleepless nights, for Platt is hard to placate.

Colonel John A. Cockerill likes a man who has lost millions and millions by state banks. Therefore the question rises, did the colonel ever lose a cent by the state banks?

NOT A SINGLE iota of TRUTH.

So President Cleveland Characterizes One of Watson's Statements.

Gainesville, Ga., October 1.—Editor Constitution: I enclose correspondence between W. F. Findley and Hon. Grover Cleveland, which please publish in Sunday's issue and oblige.

L. D. PUSETT.
Mr. Findley to Mr. Cleveland.

Gainesville, Ga., September 24, 1892.—Hon. Grover Cleveland, Buzzards Bay, Mass. Dear Sir: Hon. Thomas E. Watson, member of Congress from the tenth district of Georgia and people's party nominee for re-election said in a public address "That Mrs. Grover Cleveland refused to attend the unveiling of the statue to General Robert E. Lee at Richmond, Va.," giving as her reason: "She said she would be forced to meet Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis," on that occasion.

Of course I do not believe this "rot," but as his followers are industriously circulating the charge today, I address you this inquiry to know if she ever gave utterance to the statement quoted?

By kindly answering the above you will oblige. Very truly yours, W. F. FINDLEY.
Mr. Findley to Mr. Cleveland.

Gray Gables, Buzzards Bay, Mass., September 27, 1892.—W. F. Findley, Gainesville, Ga. My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of September 24th, bringing to my attention the newest falsehood which has been circulated on the southern stump for the purpose of prejudicing democrats against the support of their ticket in this canvass.

There is not one single iota of truth in the story, which in your letter you attribute to the Hon. Thomas E. Watson in a public speech. Very truly yours, GROVER CLEVELAND.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

HE GIVES WARNING.

Recorder Calhoun Tells the Striking Printers They Have No Right

TO CALL UNION MEN "RATS."

Who Refuse to Quit Their Work—He Tells Where He Will Put the Blame in All Future Cases.

The printer's strike was the cause of a clash between two of The Constitution's union printers and two striking members of the press on the corner of Alabama and Broad streets Friday afternoon just before 5 o'clock.

The four printers were just beginning a lively fistfight when they were separated, and Patrolman Bowie came and made cause for the quiet.

The quarrel had led to the fight grew out of the printers' strike.

Robert Glenn and Phil Green are two of the linotype operators who refused to go out when the strike was ordered. They claimed that the strike had not been pronounced by the regular channel, and they were not violating their pledge to the union in refusing to quit work.

Friday afternoon, they had started to their work, when they stopped on the corner of Broad and Alabama streets and began talking about the strike with some gentlemen. Other parties were there, and those they were talking about a fight was the outcome.

The evidence before the recorder yesterday afternoon brought out the facts in the case fully.

Mr. Glenn testified that he was talking about the strike with Andrew Scoggins, a young man employed in the news department, intimated that he was a "rat," an insulting epithet applied to printers who violate their obligations. He replied by asking Scoggins if he meant to say he was a rat, and stated that the by-laws of the International Typographical Union didn't say he was a rat. Scoggins replied: "The International may not say you are a rat, but I have my opinion of you."

Then Glenn struck at him applying an epithet as did so.

Phil Green tried to separate the two men, and P. B. Richardson, a friend of Scoggins' ran up and engaged Green in a fight. Each thought the other was trying to help his friend in the fight and Greene and Richardson had a lively scrap. There was blood in either of the lights before Paterson Peck appeared and separated the contestants.

In his statement before the recorder Phil Green said the strikers were continually insulting the men who refused to strike by calling them rats, meeting on street corners and shouting as much as they passed by from their work.

"We remained at our work," said he, "feeling that we violated no obligation in doing so, and we have our side to this affair as well as they. They have sent us insulting messages saying they were going to whip us if we did not strike. The Constitution's fight. I am fighting my own, and I believe I have as much principle back of my position as any of the strikers have."

"As to Scoggins, he can't set half as much type as I can. He carried water at our office and worked at the fire department."

In delivering his deposition, Peck addressed himself to a number of the striking printers who were in the courtroom and said:

"Bad blood is always engendered by these strikes. I remember one case just like this during the period of the strike. The men for calling Glenn a rat and I did not fine Glenn at all but that he overstepped the law in applying an epithet to Scoggins. It strikes me that if Scoggins has a job in the fire department he should stay there. He is not fit to be in the fire department right—to call these men "rats" who have remained at their work, and believe they are right. Hereafter I shall hold that the man who calls the other a "rat" is the responsible party and I will find him heavily."

Now that Manchester is on a firm footing and that the stock, whenever any of it is offered, is sold at par, shows that the place has a future much brighter than ever predicted by its most sanguine friends.

Ex-Major Glenn, who is always looking after the development of Atlanta and her suburbs, recently paid Manchester a visit and here is what he says:

"I have visited Manchester several times in the past few months and from what I have seen and actually know about it, I am convinced that it is the best suburb that Atlanta has. It is an ideal place for a residence community. Many of our best people are finding that out, and are locating there. There are now twenty residences going up, many of them costing from five to eight thousand dollars each. This fact alone shows the character of the place.

"As an investment, I don't think there is anything in or about Atlanta that is better. After thoroughly investigating the town, I am quite happy here."

They are Messrs. W. O. Glenn and C. D. Maddox, of Atlanta, and Messrs. W. T. Day and E. L. Darnell, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Their visit to Pickens is to account for the disappearance of a bill of exceptions that for some reason or other has been taken away from the courthouse.

The Atlanta lawyers claim that they have no information in regard to the matter and can establish the fact that they have not been in the county since the papers were sent nor for quite a time before their disappearance.

"But what are the company's plans for the future? Might not their negotiations be carried on without your knowledge?"

"Says Mr. Glenn: "I am told as far as I am concerned, that the company is not expended by one member of a concern without consulting his associates. The owners of the Louisiana lottery are now scattered over the globe seeking peace or pleasure, according to their condition or taste. Mr. Morris, my friend, who has been cruising about on his yacht, and I doubt if any man has communicated with him on business of any description. Certainly he is not giving himself any concern about lottery business, and I repeat there is simply nothing in this alleged San Francisco story. It is all a lie, and I know all the facts, and I think I know all the facts. The Louisiana Lottery Company will live out its allotted time as fixed by its vested rights, say a couple of years longer, doing its business here as it always has, and abiding by the popular decision in the recent contest."—New York Times, August 27th.

PEEK WOULDNT WAIT.

Rufridge, Ga., October 1.—(Special)—A very sensational article, which appeared in The Journal, in which the name of Judge George F. Gober was handled in a way calculated to astonish those who know him and observe his fair and upright demeanor as a judge. He was seen this evening upon the front page of the paper in which the article appeared. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county some years ago and asked me for a recommendation for his parole. He was completely surprised that such methods should be resorted to when he had only pursued his plain and regular duties imposed by law, and made the following statement about the case and facts connected with it:

"A lady came to me this week at Pickens Superior court saying her husband had been sent to the penitentiary in the arson cases tried in that county

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLLEGE.

NO. 57 SOUTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Extraordinary Announcement!

Business Course, including Stationery and 3 Months' Ticket to Y. M. C. A. for \$35.00, Life scholarship. Until further notice this rate will be in vogue. We offer this Extraordinary inducement in order to let the World know the completeness and thoroughness of our Commercial Course.

A. C. BRISCOE, Manager and Teacher of Shorthand.

L. W. ARNOLD, Assistant Manager and Teacher of Shorthand.

F. B. WHITE, Principal Bookkeeping Department.

R. J. MCLEAN, Principal Penmanship Dept. and Lecturer on Commercial Law.

MISS ALICE TULLER, Principal Typewriting Department.

MISS RUTH McDUFFIE, Teacher of Shorthand.

S. M. DEAL, Principal Telegraph Department.

L. F. HAYDEN, Principal Drawing Department.

FALL SEASON now open. Can enter at any time. Now is just the time for study.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS in the history of business colleges. Three years ago one small apartment, 20x20, was sufficient room for the conduct of our school. Now three large floors, 5,000 square feet of 4 large and handsome building are required.

Over 150 pupils from twenty different states are in attendance. More than the combined number of other schools and shorthand classes in the city, a fact which proves our superiority. Have had thirty-two admissions during the month of September.

GREAT DEMAND FOR OUR GRADUATES. Had thirty-five applications for stenographers, bookkeepers within thirty days and filled twenty-five of that number with pupils from our school.

OVER 300 OF OUR GRADUATES are holding good positions in Atlanta, besides hundred throughout the United States and Canada.

Every young man and woman of ordinary intellect should have pleasant and profitable employment. There is no excuse for their idleness. It is almost a daily occurrence for us to place ladies and gentlemen in good positions who have spent only from three to six months with us.

THE COST IS NOMINAL, AND THE RETURNS ARE GREAT.

LEARN TO WRITE.

The above is the signature of the principal of the penmanship department.

W. D. McLean, Principal Penman. Some of the most prominent men in railroad and commercial circles are graduates of the Southern Shorthand and Business College. They have gained affluence and distinction through the knowledge obtained at our institution.

Men and women in all commercial and business forms of business.

The members of the college are experienced business men, and the teachers are practical and expert bookkeepers, stenographers, typists and telegraph operators.

Our success has been phenomenal. We are receiving students from every state in the union. We are having calls for stenographers, bookkeepers and teachers from all quarters.

WE NOW OWN THREE LARGE FLOORS AND ARE NEGOTIATING FOR MORE ROOM.

Young man, young woman, why spend your life clerking for a small salary when you can engage in such more pleasant and profitable employment? Take a course at the Southern Shorthand and Business College.

Read What they Say

"I take pleasure in recommending to the public the Southern Shorthand and Business College. I was a student of this institution, and derived much benefit from its attendance." A. H. COLQUITT, U. S. Senator.

"It gives me great pleasure to commend in strong terms the qualifications of your pupils." J. B. GORDON, U. S. Senator.

"All I know of your college is favorable." JOSEPH E. BROWN, Ex-Governor.

"I most cheerfully commend your institution to any one desiring to study any of the branches taught therein." W. A. HEMPHILL, Mayor.

"I think your institution is doing great good." E. P. HOWELL, Editor Constitution.

"We commend with pleasure your excellent college."

"We feel assured that instruction received at your college is both practical and thorough." FRANK E. BLOCK.

MADDUX, RUCKER & CO., Bankers.

NIGHT CLASS OPENS MONDAY EVENING OCTOBER 3rd. AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Take a Course at the Southern Shorthand and Business College.

UNSURPASSED.

The Mineral Wealth of Western North Carolina.

A GREAT GAOWING COUNTRY.

Nantahala, the New Town Being Laid Off—Mills and Private Residences Being Erected.

The improvements going on at Nantahala, N. C. conducted by the Nantahala Marble and Talc Company, is fair evidence of the new town of Nantahala, the center of attraction for capitalists, and manufacturers seeking investments in that rich and undeveloped section of the south.

The abundance of western North Carolina's mineral wealth has long been known to the world, but with the West and the West, North Carolina, the center of attraction for capitalists, and manufacturers seeking investments in that rich and undeveloped section of the south.

The improvements going on at Nantahala, N. C. conducted by the Nantahala Marble and Talc Company, is fair evidence of the new town of Nantahala, the center of attraction for capitalists, and manufacturers seeking investments in that rich and undeveloped section of the south.

The Nantahala Marble and Talc Company, while not exactly the pioneers in western North Carolina, but on with the West, North Carolina, the center of attraction for capitalists, and manufacturers seeking investments in that rich and undeveloped section of the south.

The improvements going on at Nantahala, N. C. conducted by the Nantahala Marble and Talc Company, is fair evidence of the new town of Nantahala, the center of attraction for capitalists, and manufacturers seeking investments in that rich and undeveloped section of the south.

The Nantahala Marble and Talc Company, while not exactly the pioneers in western North Carolina, but on with the West, North Carolina, the center of attraction for capitalists, and manufacturers seeking investments in that rich and undeveloped section of the south.

The improvements going on at Nantahala, N. C. conducted by the Nantahala Marble and Talc Company, is fair evidence of the new town of Nantahala, the center of attraction for capitalists, and manufacturers seeking investments in that rich and undeveloped section of the south.

The improvements going on at Nantahala, N. C. conducted by the Nantahala Marble and Talc Company, is fair evidence of the new town of Nantahala, the center of attraction for capitalists, and manufacturers seeking investments in that rich and undeveloped section of the south.

SCIPLE SONS,

Office: No. 2 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

C	C	D	S	F	S	F	S	P	S	F	S	D	C	L
O	E	R	I	T	T	I	T	L	T	I	I	R	E	I
C	E	R	E	T	T	O	T	R	O	R	R	A	M	E
A	M	A	W	R	T	H	V	E	S	V	E	R	I	E
L	E	E	E	O	V	H	V	E	S	V	E	R	I	E
E	N	N	B	E	E	I	T	E	B	E	R	R	N	N
N	B	E	B	E	E	M	F	C	M	E	P	F	C	L
B	E	B	E	E	E	M	F	C	M	E	P	F	C	L
L	T	P	P	B	B	E	M	F	C	M	E	F	C	L
T	P	P	B	B	B	E	M	F	C	M	E	F	C	L
P	I	P	I	P	I	L	U	A	L	R	U	I	A	P
I	P	I	P	I	I	L	U	A	L	R	U	I	A	P
M	E	P	E	K	E	E	Y	S	S	E	C	Y	P	P
H	E	E	E	K	S	S	S	S	S	S	K	E	E	P

THE FAIR FOR

P. & P. KID GLOVES



Sole Agents. The Fair, 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall St.

Wedding presents arriving daily. Don't fail to see our stock before purchasing.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.
69 Whitehall St.

Style, tone, elegance of

design, fit and finish of

suits turned out from our

Dress Making Depart-

ment, are the irresistible

forces that is sure to

make it the most popular

of its kind in the South.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

FOR SALE—Pet Stock, Chickens, Eggs.

POINTER PUPS FOR SALE—Thoroughbred registered pointer pups of best variety can be had of J. L. Hunt, Barnevile, Ga.

FOR SALE—Italian grey hound pups. Beauties registered stock; pugs, black and tan, etc.; fox terriers, etc. The Acme Pet Dog Kennels, 59 W. Calhoun street.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms. Large pleasant rooms upstairs, suitable for two or three gentlemen, also one half bedroom; location central, near Peachtree street; board can be had close by; 38 Church street.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

200 OAK MANTELS at lowest prices. Come see. Atlanta Lumber Co.

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, laths and shingles; want cash trade only. Atlanta Lumber Co.

CYPRESS WATER TANKS, white pine doors, sash and blinds. Atlanta Lumber Co.

ANOTHER LOT bone dry dressed flooring \$5.50 per M. Atlanta Lumber Co.

2000 OAK STOOLS, chairs, tables, etc.

BERRY BRO'S hand oil finishes, varnish, etc. at W. E. McNeely's paint and glass stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

FOUND,

W. E. MUNIZ, sells strictly pure lead and

tin Whitehall street.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President.

EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier.

American Trust & Banking Co.

Capital, \$500,000.

Undivided Profits, \$35,000.

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

DIRECTORS—James W. English, W. P. Inman, M. C. Kiser, George W. Blanton, Philip

McGraw, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W. C. McLean, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hunt, P. H. Harrington, W. A. Russell, J. H. Gray, W. J. Van

der, W.

NOTICE.

All advertisements in our Want Column such as "Lost," "Found," "Sales," "For Rent," "Boarders Wanted," "Business Chances," "Personal," "Help Wanted," etc., cost Ten Cents per line or fraction of a line each insertion. There are seven words to a line. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines. Advertisements must be in Business Office before 8 p.m. the day before publication, and must be paid for in advance.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SOUTHERN BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT, 701-2 Peachtree street, furnishes you first class office and store help on one's notice free of charge.

WANTED—A woman, clothing saleswoman. Several first-class men with experience and established trade, west and south can make favorable arrangements with one of the leading men in the business. Address "Help Wanted" parties need apply. Address, with full information, H. W. B., care Parvin, 132 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Two carriage blacksmiths at once, one to be sober and competent men need apply. N. C. Spence, 106 Decatur street, sat-sun.

WANTED—50 families white or colored, to work for the Oyster Company, on Washington Island, near Savannah, Ga. Work all the year; good pay, comfortable houses, very healthy, surrounded by salt water. Call at 29 West Alabama street, corner Forsyth, Sat-Sun.

MEN FOR SPECIALTY: best in market, quick sell profits large. Apply at once, J. Brice & Co., Box 2034, New York. sept 27-10.

B—WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical eraser, which is the best and most popular city ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 400 pieces per day; can be sold for \$1.00 to \$100 in six days; another \$200 two hours. We want one general agent in each state and territory. For terms and full particulars address F. C. Manufacturing Company, LaCrosse, Wis. X 16.

TRAVELING SALESMAN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and contract will be made. Experience necessary. If you answer, send us add in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 8349 Vanburen, Chicago, Sept 28-30.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right man with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED—The names and addresses of energetic men and women open for permanent work. We give exclusive territory. We guarantee good workers \$3.00 a week. Send full particulars to our office. We have newspaper advertising. If you answer, send us add in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 8349 Vanburen, Chicago, Sept 28-30.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right man with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED—A good combination horse at a reasonable price. Address Locust box 30, Fort Worth, Tex.

WANTED—Purchasers for houses in Atlanta to be considered; use good judgement and confer with undersigned at once. Have a large list, but if you will consider for a while, you will find it will be better to have for sale, but know the city well and can furnish best of reference and will consider your interest; what more could you ask? It is a chance to buy a home, and I will investigate to see whether he was entitled to anything and will report to you the result. Correspondence solicited. E. P. Jackson, 47 North Broad street.

WANTED—My friends and the public generally know that I am now permanently located in New York City, and am seeking to bring my wife, children, and myself to Atlanta, Georgia, and ask them to bring me their watches, clocks, and jewelry to repair. No one in Atlanta can do your work better for less, than will charge with greater dispatch. I will not be disappointed, for I have upon receipt of payment, Address Konopka Co., 68 Oliver street, Boston, Mass. Sept 28-30.

SOUTHERN BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT, 701-2 Peachtree street, assists you in getting a good position. Six placed last week.

JOB AND BOOK printers wanted. Apply to T. P. Harrison & Co., Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.

THREE or four expert rule and figure bookprinters can secure work. Apply to Constitution Job Office.

WANTED—Ten good brick layers at Tallahassee, Fla. Winter's work. Wages \$3.50 per day. T. P. Harrison & Co., Ivy street, Fla.

WANTED—An enterprising traveling man, one that knows the trade tributary to Atlanta, will pay \$1,500 to \$2,000 for right man, none but experienced men need apply. Address, T. P. Harrison & Co., 201 Peachtree street.

WANTED—First-class stenographer and typewriter. No one who is not thoroughly competent need apply. R. H. Plant, manager, Macon, Ga.

SOUTHERN BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT, 701-2 Peachtree street is in the securing of positions and the buying and selling of all kinds of legitimate business.

WANTED—Experienced miller. Apply at Rosedale Dairy and Stock Farm, on Westview cemetery car line, West Atlanta Post-office, 701-2 Peachtree street, Monday.

WANTED—Men who understand working with tools, wood, iron or tin, or who have worked with machinery or who are handy with carpenter tools. \$5 will be paid for part-time work, not less than \$1.00. Please apply to our office. Light steady employment. Good wages can be made. Address, with stamp, the Brandenburg Manufacturing Co., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—First class traveler for fancy goods, well experienced and live well with best references. Address Gustave Eckstein & Co., Savannah, Ga.

WANTED TWO OR three gentleman solicitors for City work. Good pay. Southern Star, 90 S. Forsyth street.

WANTED BY THE PRESENTMENT club owner, a good bar tender, also a No. 1 waiter. Good references required. Apply 13 E. Alabama street.

WANTED—A competent presbyterianist. Apply to the Rev. Dr. W. H. Eugene, 100 W. Peachtree street, on 9th Monday morning. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—First class traveler for fancy goods, well experienced and live well with best references. Address Gustave Eckstein & Co., Savannah, Ga.

WANTED TWO OR three gentleman solicitors for City work. Good pay. Southern Star, 90 S. Forsyth street.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A competent presbyterianist. Apply to the Rev. Dr. W. H. Eugene, 100 W. Peachtree street, on 9th Monday morning. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—Every lady to know that she can get a \$150-course of scientific dress-cutting lessons at 70-1-2 Whitehall street. Atlanta, Ga. Long, white, and black, and every system of dress cutting in the world. Interested and owned by professor O. H. de Leon, of Paris, France. Classes call and see me. Two years' course, \$100. We teach you all kinds of garment cutting and give you a magazine for one year free, completing your course with diploma.

WANTED—First-class, clean, experienced woman, with encumbrances, as cook; must sleep in the house and be reliable; good home and best of wages to right party. References, or credit, or cash. Mrs. F. M. Moonah, specialist, junction Peachtree, N. Forsyth and Church streets. House that built.

WANTED—Experienced forewoman, first-class, clean, experienced woman, good salary to right party. References required. Address Burden, Smith & Co., Macon, Ga.

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE—WOOD working machinery, good location, one-fourth cash balance one two and three years. Address "Trader" care Constitution.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—55,000 at 7 per cent. Realty security. Address Age care Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

HERE I am a hustler and want a job. I am first-class bookkeeper, salesman, collector, and can do anything that has to do with investigation. Address E. Constitution.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or office referred to young man of good habits; best city residence. Good health; willing to work. Address J. E. Constitution.

POSITION WANTED—If you want a trusty young man for small wages as clerk in store address D. G. Bearden, Pinehurst, Ga. Good references given.

WANTED—Position as a stenographer and typewriter by young man of good character. Address "Care Constitution."

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AN EXPERIENCED stenographer and typewriter wishes a position; can give good references. Address Miss D., care Constitution.

WANTED—Position by Lady stenographer who can furnish own machine. Will do office work if necessary. Address Worker.

WANTED—Situation by lady stenographer and type-writer. Can write rapid long hand. Address M. Y., care Constitution.

A GOOD STAMPER: a man housekeeper and general servant; wants employment and home well recommended by last employer. "K." 27 Markham street.

MEN WANTING a bank account, a demand standing in the commercial world, address D. W. Constitution.

WANTED—Two carriage blacksmiths at once, one to be sober and competent men need apply. N. C. Spence, 106 Decatur street, sat-sun.

WANTED—50 families white or colored, to work for the Oyster Company, on Washington Island, near Savannah, Ga. Work all the year; good pay, comfortable houses, very healthy, surrounded by salt water. Call at 29 West Alabama street, corner Forsyth, Sat-Sun.

WANTED—A single house, five or six rooms, accessible and not crowded, in good neighborhood, within one mile of Girls' High School; rent as reasonable. Call on or address naming room, R. F. Hartford, 845 Equitable Building.

A LADY of experience in both teaching and housekeeping desires position as governess, address T. E. Hall, attorney at law.

WANTED—A single house, five or six rooms, accessible and not crowded, in good neighborhood, within one mile of Girls' High School; rent as reasonable. Call on or address naming room, R. F. Hartford, 845 Equitable Building.

WANTED—Man with \$1,000 to \$1,500 to invest in paying business. Fortune to the right man. Address F. care Constitution.

WILLIE EXCELSIOR—No. 111 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. We are a printing, publishing, and advertising firm. We publish the Atlanta Journal, the Atlanta Constitution, and the Atlanta Daily World. We publish the Atlanta Journal, the Atlanta Constitution, and the Atlanta Daily World. We publish the Atlanta Journal, the Atlanta Constitution, and the Atlanta Daily World.

WANTED—A young lady with a thorough knowledge of shorthand and bookkeeping, a position with some good firm, or will teach in a printing office. First-class references given. Address Business, F. O. Box 152, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Law books. Address Box 137, Madison, Ga.

WANTED—Two serviceable horses for drummer's wagon through the mountains.

WANTED—A young lady seeks comfortable, quiet room, with all conveniences, and particular. Address "Young Gentleman," care Constitution.

WE WANT to exchange goods for \$1,000. We need \$100. We offer \$1,000. Call on Harry Krouse, 20 North Pryor st.

MORE NEW STYLES, call at Bennett's 21 Broad, for wedding invitations pretty enough for anybody, at less than one-third the price of regular cards.

HEIRS TO TEXAS LANDS—Attention! If any of your relatives assisted in the early settlement of Texas, or took part in its war, you are probably entitled to property there. Write to us for a claim. We will give you a receipt, and will investigate to see whether he was entitled to anything and will report to you the result. Correspondence solicited. E. P. Jackson, 47 North Broad street.

WANTED—A good combination horse at a reasonable price. Address Locust box 30, Fort Worth, Tex.

CHICLERA DOWNED BY BACTERIOLOGISTS who are also curing all chronic diseases by their new and never failing methods, cure many diseases, and especially cancer, and cure the patient. Hundreds are recovering the treatment with increasing joy and delight. Marvelous cures of all classes of chronic diseases. Address Dr. J. H. Jackson, 47 North Broad street.

PERSONAL—Property owners will please continue to call with bargains for sale. Now is your best chance and active work, where customers are plenty, and you are interested. Call on Harry Krouse, 20 North Pryor st.

IF YOUR WATCH has been repaired elsewhere and not given satisfaction, bring it to us. We will repair it at a charge of \$1.00 for the cost of work. A. L. Delin Co., 68 Whitehall street.

WANTED—A good second-hand two-horse wagon. Address Factory, care Constitution.

WANTED ALL MILITARY MEN to know that we represent the Pettibone Manufacturing Company and desire for their goods to be shipped to you. Address T. E. Hall, attorney at law.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—Wall paper, department gives special attention to paper hanging and room molding, cheap. 114 Whitehall street.

ATTENTION, LADIES—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust 5 inches. Guarantee. Send 25 cents for catalogues, 2c, or 24c. Professor M. Brown, Box 1070, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOUR WATCH has been repaired elsewhere and not given satisfaction, bring it to us. We will repair it at a charge of \$1.00 for the cost of work. A. L. Delin Co., 68 Whitehall street.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan Company.

WANTED—A young man to assist in office. Apply Monday morning 7 o'clock. The Ryan

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

For Irritated Head, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Colds, Congestions, Inflammations, Lumboago, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, or any other Pain.

Take two drops in half a tumbler of water, wait five minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Seasickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Chills and Fevers.

For Rheumatism, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

Take two drops in half a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from changing.

Perfume of Bitters as a stimulant.

Price 50c per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purify Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world. The Cure of all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

For all Diseases, all druggists or mailed by RADWAY & CO. 32 Warren st. New York, on receipt of price.

dec-d-y sun wk top col num last pg.



ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to the rapid growth of our business we have found it necessary not only to secure larger quarters, but a more central location, and we take this opportunity of informing our friends, and the trade in general, that we have leased the store formerly occupied by A. M. D. Wilson, No. 40 Peachtree street, and will, on or about the 10th of October, 1892, move OUR BUSINESS TO NO. 40 PEACHTREE ST., next door to Lowry Hardware Co. We are arranging our new quarters fitted up so as to greatly facilitate the execution of all orders and hope to add many of our old patrons and add to our list of customers many new names. Orders sent by telephone will be promptly executed and delivered to any part of the city. Phone 501.

SOUTHERN PAINT AND GLASS CO., Atlanta Ga.

oct2-dim nrm

FOR VARICOELE, IMPOTENCY, EMISSIONS OR HYDROCELE. Use SHAKER Naturalized Rubber Suspensions. They are any witness of the corrective organs of men—and is a protest against injury by any means. They are safe, simple, and regular. Cure without medicine. The secret, however, cheap and most comfortable remedy ever devised. Price \$1.00. Sent by express C. O. D.—Price \$1.00. Sent by mail, or by express C. O. D.—Price \$1.00. V. R. S. CO., 25 BURL BLOCK, DETROIT, MICH.

aug 26-day sun

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Alderman.
I respectfully call your attention to a consti-tute for alderman at large for the city of Atlanta, subject to nomination by a primary election or such other method as the city executive committee may direct, and solicit the support of my fellow citizens.

JOHN STEPHENS,
Jackson Street.

Sept 23-td
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of coroner of Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination, if one is held. I am a confederate soldier and lost my right leg in battle, besides being wounded three times.

JOHN M. PADEN.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and Forsyth—Rev. William W. Cole, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor.

Episcopal.

St. Paul's Episcopal church, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets—Rev. W. F. Colley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Methodist.

Central Methodist church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickland, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Communion service after morning sermon. Services for children and baptism of infants and confirmation.

Episcopal.

The Mission Sunday school will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Forrest street.

Episcopal.

Edgewood mission No. 2 will meet at 8 p. m. also religious services at 8 p. m. near Hulsey's depot.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Washington streets—Rev. Dr. Cook, pastor.

Episcopal.

St. Barnabas Mission, corner Peachtree and Factory streets—Rev. T. F. Fugger, priest in charge.

Episcopal.

Services and baptism of children at 4 p. m.

Congregational.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis street, near Peachtree street—Rev. F. Shober, pastor.

Episcopal.

Episcopal.